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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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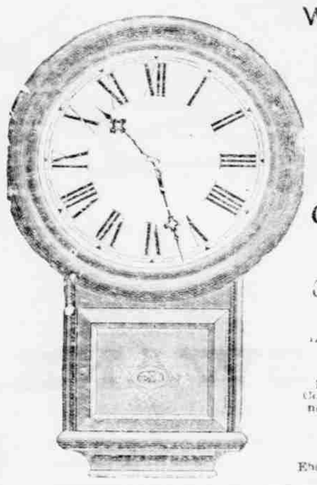

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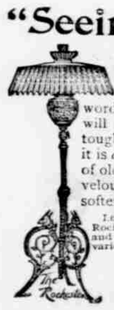

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FEES BROS.

PRAIRIE QUAGMIRES.

Treacherous Alkali Spots in the Western Plains.

A Wyoming Herder's Thrilling Story of His Rescue of a Companion from One of the Deadly Swamps.

"What are known as alkali spots upon the western plains," a New York Sun man was informed by a Gothamite who had herded cattle for some seasons in the northwest, "are whitish places on the prairie, sometimes covering many acres. Here the alkali has exuded from the soil and has the appearance of lime sprinkled over the surface. This appearance is most noticeable where the soil is damp. Some of these places are of a marshy character, and some of them, though this is rare, are veritable quagmires, as delusive and dangerous as the quicksands of the Platte. They can be described only as a network of swamp holes separated by narrow strips of firm soil, the entire surface appearing the same and equally firm. A spongy soil or crust of varying thickness covers the holes, and one might never suspect their existence until, breaking through, he sinks rapidly into a mushy, clinging, inextricable mire.

"Herding cattle in Wyoming, my closest companion for months had been a young man twenty-four years of age, a handsome fellow with classic features, a well-molded figure, a good rider and crack shot. The rougher boys often twitted him about his fair, shapely hands and his care of them, for when on duty he always wore heavy buckskin gloves. He was reticent and said little about his past life, but expressions he dropped and his knowledge of college sports convinced me he was a college man. Many nights, far from human habitation, in the open air we slept between the same blankets or watched the herd while communing with our thoughts and talking to the stars, which seemed so much nearer and brighter than in the far-away eastern home.

"It came about that one day after a round-up thirty head of cattle were missing from the herd. There was a suspicion that they had been stolen by rustlers, but they might have wandered beyond the usual limits of the range; so the next morning my companion and I were instructed by the superintendent to go in search of them. We had ridden forty miles since the break of day, finding no trace of the lost cattle, and late in the afternoon had decided to return. In a short time we saw in front of us an alkali spot of unusual size. As we started to cross it my companion was several hundred yards to my right and a short distance ahead of me. In a few moments I heard an exclamation from him, and looking up saw his horse sinking into a quagmire. Riding rapidly forward I felt the surface waver beneath me, and knew that the next moment I might myself be engulfed. There was but one thing to do. I asked him if his feet were free from the stirrups, and he called back that they were. I told him to clasp his hands above his head, and he did so; I mentally measured the distance with a sinking sense of horror and doubt. It was a supreme moment. My lariat described the circle above my head, then cut the air, hovered over him for an instant, descended gracefully and tightened around his chest. It had covered the distance with not an inch to spare. I literally dragged him from his horse to solid ground and safety. He had locked his hands behind his head, his buckskin gloves protecting them, and they saved his head and face, so that he brought up with only a few bruises.

"It was useless to think of extricating the horse, which had sunk into the mire until nothing but his head and neck were above the surface, and as we started off he turned his head toward us with eyes so sad and a whinny so mournful it was almost human. I could not stand it, and, drawing my Colt's, aimed and fired. His head dropped forward. Poor Pete was saved from a horrible, lingering death, and the most popular broncho in the camp was no more.

"Now came a new discovery. The alkali spot was of oblong shape, and, as we rode round it to avoid another attempt at crossing, within a space of about five acres, well toward the center, we counted twenty pairs of horns just above the surface, as if they were growing out of the ground. We were satisfied that we had fathomed the mystery of the lost cattle. They had attempted to cross the place and had sunk into the swamp holes. In their struggles to release themselves they had naturally kept their heads up as long as possible, and death overtaking them when the mire reached their mouths and nostrils, they remained in that position, with only their horns above the surface. The others of the missing cattle had no doubt shared the same fate, but, striking softer and deeper mire, had disappeared entirely below the surface."

Engagements in Germany.

When a maiden is betrothed in Germany she is called bride by her sweetheart, who addresses her thus until it becomes time to call her wife. Immediately upon betrothal the lovers exchange rings, which, if the course of true love runs smooth, are to be worn ever afterward until death parts them. The woman wears her betrothal ring on the third finger of her left hand until she is married, and then it is transferred to the third finger of her right hand. The husband continues to wear the ring just as the wife wore hers when she was bride, so that one can tell easily at a glance if a man be or be not mortgaged as to his affections. A young German matron on being told of the careless American custom of allowing the man to go unfettered exclaimed: "Oh, how dreadful! How unjust to the young wives! How could I expose my Wilhelm—so young—only twenty-five—to the temptations of the world, if he were not to wear a marriage ring. The girls would make love to him. I would not live in America for the world."

Six Ways Around the World.

The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night, without rest, would be 428 days; an express train, forty days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32¾ hours; cannon ball, 21¾ hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second; electricity, passing over copper wire, a little less than one-tenth of a second.

SEVERE PENALTIES.

Punishment Inflicted Upon the Lawless in Ancient Pennsylvania.

The assembly that convened at Chester December 4, 1682, enacted a code of laws that made the people of the new colony live up to the mark, and while many of the severe penalties of the duke of York's code were softened, yet the unfortunate deemed them harsh enough. The man or woman who used profane language was punished by fine or imprisonment, and more than one person had reason for regret for expressing their feelings in public with too much emphasis.

The severest punishment was meted out for licentious conduct. A public whipping and one year's imprisonment were the penalty for the graver degrees of this crime, while a second offense was punishable by imprisonment for life. This law was amended in 1705, the first offense being punishable by the infliction of twenty-one lashes and imprisonment for one year or a fine of fifty pounds. A second conviction subjected the culprit to seven years' imprisonment and a letter "A" was branded on his forehead.

The man that had more than one wife, instead of being an object of commiseration, was liable to be sent to jail for life, while the man who broke into a house and stole was sent to jail for four months. He had to work like a beaver, however, and unless he restored four fold to the party the court sent him up for seven years to give him time for reflection.

Murder was punished with death and the forfeiture of half the estate of the felon.

Theft was punished with public whipping and various terms of imprisonment, while restitution had to be made from three to four fold.

The minor regulations prohibited all persons from taking part in stage plays, revels, masques and kindred worldly pursuits, so that any troupe that had chanced to drop into Pennsylvania with the ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay would have been sent higher than Gilderoy's kite.

Drinking of health was punishable by a fine of five shillings, or five days' imprisonment, and horse-racing, shooting matches and sports of like character were interdicted. If the offenders happened to be slaves they were whipped and imprisoned instead of fined.

HEREDITARY FOES.

The Intense Hatred of the Pimas for the Apaches.

The memory of the Pima nor do his traditions run so far back that a mortal enmity with the Apaches did not exist. The first thing the Pima child is taught is to hate the Apache, the vandal of the great American desert, and he seldom forgets his teaching. Though it is not so bad now that the Apaches have surrendered to the United States government, still the hatred exists, and when the opportunity is presented the Pima spits at and heaps all kinds of contumely upon the heads of the Apaches.

As is known, the Pimas seldom leave their valley homes, and, as the Apaches are now on the reservation under the surveillance of troops, it is rarely that they meet, though last winter a company of the Apache soldiers were brought through this city under a United States officer. Before they had been here an hour their old enemies, the Pimas and Maricopas, all knew of it, and by the middle of the afternoon fully two thousand were in town to see them. The Apache sentinel had been taught enough military discipline to know that he must not resent the insults heaped upon him by the Indian onlookers, but it must have been a hard trial to his wild nature.

Years ago the Apaches and the Pimas often settled their differences by single combat or pitched battles, and there is now one Pima living who killed six Apaches in one day in single combat near where the Sacaton agency is located. The Pima used his ironwood club, about two feet in length, and the Apaches their spears and war clubs. It is wonderful how skillful these Pimas are in the use of their clubs, fencing with them equal to the exhibition of a French master of the foils.

A STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

Dickens' Account of a Cobbler's Love for His Dog.

"My father's love for dogs led him into a strange friendship during our stay at Boulogne," writes the famous author's daughter in Ladies' Home Journal. "There lived in a cottage on the street which led from our house to the town a cobbler who used to sit at his window working all day with his dog—a Pomeranian—on the table beside him. The cobbler, in whom my father became very much interested because of the intelligence of his poodle, was taken ill and for many months was unable to work. My father writes: 'The cobbler has been ill these many months. The little dog sits at the door so unhappy and anxious to help that I every day expect to see him beginning a pair of top boots.' Another time father writes in telling the history of this little animal: 'A cobbler at Boulogne, who had the nicest of little dogs that always sat in his sunny window watching him at his work, asked me if I would bring the dog home as he couldn't afford to pay the tax for him. The cobbler and the dog being both my particular friends I complied. The cobbler parted with the dog heartbroken. When the dog got home here my man, like an idiot as he is, tied him up and then untied him. The moment the gate was open, the dog (on the very day after his arrival) ran out. Next day Georgy and I saw him lying all covered with mud, dead, outside the neighboring church. How am I ever to tell the cobbler? He is too poor to come to England, so I feel that I must lie to him for life, and say that the dog is fat and happy.'"

Mexican Sport.

A favorite amusement with the United States army officers on the Rio Grande is the Mexican cock fight. Every Mexican village has its cockpit, and officers on a few hours' leave cross the river to see the fun. There are no better cockfighters in the world than the Mexicans, and, as public opinion sanctions the sport, the enjoyment of everybody is altogether frank. The acme of the sport is reached when the apparently vanquished bird, after having been completely buried in the dust of the arena to staunch his blood, suddenly rises as if from his grave, and with one blow from his spur slays his astonished rival in the act of crowing over his supposed victory.

CONSULAR CURIOSITIES.

Odd Facts Concerning England's Foreign Commerce.

Silks Weighted With Flour, and Wines Worth Nine Cents a Bottle Sold for One Dollar—Clever Tricks of Trade.

"The prompt issue of consular reports on British trade is an achievement for which merchants and shippers should be grateful to our foreign office, says Cassell's Saturday Journal. Some of them are, if we accept the cynical definition that gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come; for in the latest batch of reports several consuls complain that enterprising tradesmen have sent them patterns of cloth goods, etc., with 'prices for prompt cash,' and asked them to obtain orders. But these annual returns from our representatives abroad are of interest and value to others besides those engaged in trade. They contain a lot of out-of-the-way facts on imports and exports, the social condition of various peoples, the curious industries of the world and a thousand other subjects. Last year, it appears, there was a decrease in the importation of sandal-wood into Hankow, China. The product is used in incense, burnt mostly by women, and our consul remarks that 'here'—and, surely, elsewhere too—'one of the natural economies of the working classes is a reduction of the religious expenses of the family.'

"Similarly, the statistics of imports and exports bring to light many facts about adulteration. Ladies being great on pongee silk just now, will be interested to know that that material is weighted with a size made from bean flour, and that, when a bale of inferior pongee is opened, the starch in it raises a dust which fills the room. On opium we learn that it is' not only 'faked' in various ways, but largely smuggled into Tainan, China, by being squeezed into large bamboo pipes. In Morocco it is customary to adulterate beeswax with composite candles, considerable quantities of which are imported for this special purpose. We seem to do a little in this line ourselves, or how is it that in Madagascar they can tell Lancashire from American calico from the smell?

"From La Rochelle comes a startling fact about wine, of which no fewer than 25,584 tons were imported seaward last year from Spain, Italy and Africa. This enormous quantity, 'after being mixed and blended with natural or artificial French wine, is consumed in this country (France), or exported as French wines to other countries.' Thus does art assist nature. Which is the better—natural or artificial 'grape juice?' It seems hard to tell. Our consul at Cadiz relates that he and a friend visited one of the native sherry cellars, and tested two samples which appeared to be of the same wine. They were so much alike that it was with difficulty they decided which they preferred. One of the partners in the firm then told them that one wine was sold at £50 a butt and the other manufactured 'for one of the largest mail steamship companies in the world at the rate of 4½d per bottle, and retailed to their passengers at 4s a bottle.'

"Among the suggestions made for opening our trade is one from Dantzig with regard to Newfoundland fish, a great deal of which, our consul thinks, might be sold in the inland towns. He thoughtfully adds, however, that travelers would have to be furnished with printed directions in two languages (German and Polish), showing how the fish should be dressed for table or the people would eat it raw, as they do herrings, and then they might not like it. A hint is thrown out, too, that some English houses might do business with the ivory carvers of Dieppe, where the handicraft of carving, established two centuries ago, still flourishes. The work is said to be far superior to that of the Japanese, Chinese and Indians. Ten or twelve workmen do nothing all the year round but carve crucifixes, some of which are worth £30 or £40.

"Quite a new industry is that of Japanese floor matting, as made at Piogo and Osaka. The body of the fabric is a kind of native grass interwoven with fine thread, sometimes 360 to the yard, and the result of this combination is said to be as soft and pliable as cloth. Prices for a roll forty yards long by one yard wide are from $15 to $15. An astonishing fact, considering that the trade is in its infancy, is that one firm has sent away more than 4,000 patterns. Firearm making, carried on at Liege, in Belgium, is another industry touched on. Forty thousand men are employed in this trade. Like the English nail and chain makers, these work at home at their domestic forges. The various pieces are put together at the factories. The output of the town in guns, etc., may faintly be imagined from the fact that from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 cartridges and forty tons of powder are consumed annually in testing them. By the way, there are only five houses for this purpose in Europe—Liege (where there is the largest in the world), Birmingham, London, St. Etienne, in France, and Fellah, in Austria, are the places which possess them."

AUBREY'S HISTORIC RIDE.

Eight Miles an Hour on Horseback for 110 Consecutive Hours.

The ride of the German officers from Berlin to Vienna recalls to the Washington Post a much more remarkable one made by F. X. Aubrey, a native of St. Louis, Mo., about thirty-six years ago, in the far west. He bet five thousand dollars that he could ride from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., within five consecutive days. According to the terms of the wager he was allowed only such remounts as he could procure en route; that is, he was not to arrange for any in advance. As the country to be traversed was then a perfect wilderness to within a score or two of miles of the finish the only chance of obtaining fresh horses was from some roving band of wild Indians he might encounter, who were as likely to take Aubrey's scalp as to swap horses with him. But fortune favored him, and he did obtain a fresh horse at the "Crossing of the Arkansas" and at Council Grove, and won his bet in four days and fourteen hours—distance eight hundred and sixty miles—so that he covered an average of nearly eight miles an hour for one hundred and ten consecutive hours, a feat of endurance that seems truly marvelous.

AN ENGLISH JUNE.

The Delights of an Early Summer Evening in Cambridge.

In a recent paper in the Atlantic on the English Cambridge, Albert Gillette Hyde gives this pleasant picture of a June evening there:

"Indeed, it is hard to imagine a sight more interesting in its kind than that which the winding, narrow thoroughfares of this ancient academic city present on a fine evening in June, particularly on Saturdays, the Cambridge market day.

"A continuous stream of townsmen, gownsmen and sturdy country folk, with the usual proportion of womankind, passes and repasses with quick, echoing tread, many of them walking in the middle of the clean asphalt streets. The shops are lighted up brilliantly, as in most provincial towns, though twilight at this season lasts nearly all night. In either of the main arteries of travel—Trumpington street, with its clear rivulets flowing at either curb, which becomes King's parade, Trinity street and St. John's before uniting with the other, Regent street, St. Andrews, Sidney street, etc.—and in the narrow crossway, the Petty Cury, one meets this tide at the full.

"The undergraduate is necessarily conspicuous, walking alone, or two and two, or three or four abreast, the toga virilis lightly depending from his shoulders, sometimes in the last stage of dilapidation, and streaming from his person in tags and ribbons. Mostly he is slight, good looking, youthful and beardless, or perhaps with an incipient mustache; seldom very ruddy, but at the worst of a healthy paleness.

"Naturally it is among the lightly clad groups striding in from the boats or the cricket fields that one sees the best specimens of physique. These, indeed, are often admirable, though hardly so striking in appearance as is commonly supposed; yet if anyone doubts the virility of these young Englishmen a short walk or row with one of them will quickly convince him of his error.

"One very pleasant feature of the streets is the decorum usually prevailing among the students, in former times (and in some quarters of the world even now) an unruly and turbulent element of the community. They walk together, conversing almost inaudibly in the dulcet 'Cambridge tone,' which 'men' from all parts of the island are said to contract soon after coming up.

"Singing, loud talking, or shouting among them is rarely heard out of doors, though sounds of a mildly Bacchanalian type sometimes issue from college or lodging-house windows. This creditable street behavior is doubtless due to 'Cambridge tone' as much as to vigilant proctorizing; yet even in the cricket field and among the boating crews (except the musical 'Well rowed!' at the races) the undergraduate is rarely vociferous. The English still take their sports 'sadly,' and silently."

STORIES OF HISTORIC DOGS.

Four-Footed Soldiers Which Fought in Many Old World Wars.

A French paper has published a roll of honor of celebrated dogs which have distinguished themselves in war. This is not inappropriate, considering that the dog has been pressed into military service. For instance, there was Bob, the mastiff of the Grenadier guards, which made the Crimean campaign with that gallant corps; and also Whitepaw, "Patte Blanche," a brave French ally of Bob, that made the same campaign with the One Hundred and Sixteenth of the line, and was wounded in defending the flag. Another, Moustache, was entered on the strength of his regiment as entitled to a grenadier's rations. The barber of his company had orders to clip and comb him once a week. This gallant animal received a bayonet trust at Marengo and recovered a flag at Austerlitz. Marshal Lannes had Moustache decorated with a medal attached to his neck by a red ribbon. Corps de Garde, a Norvel among dogs, followed a soldier to Marengo, was wounded at Austerlitz and perished in the retreat from Russia. The Sixth of the guard had a military mastiff named Misere, which wore three white stripes sewn on his black hair. We have also to name Pompon, of the Forty-eighth Bedouins, the best sentry of the baggage train; Lontonte, a Crimean heroine. Mittrailli, killed at Inkerman by a shell; Moflino, that saved his master in Russia, and was lost or lost himself, but found his way going from Moscow to Milan, his first dwelling place. The most remarkable, however, was the last, an English harrier named Mustapha, which went into action with his English comrades at Fontenoy and, we are seriously told, "remained alone by a field piece of the gunner, his master, clapped the match to the touch-hole of the cannon and thus killed seventy soldiers," and if she is further added that Mustapha was presented to King George II. and rewarded with a pension alimentam.

IT IS HER NOSE THAT SUFFERS.

While a Man Goes Along Trying to Warm His Ears.

"Speaking of cold weather, I have discovered that the cold affects men and women differently," says a writer in the New York Herald. "I mean that despite the fact that both sexes are of the human kind they have not the same vulnerable points for Jack Frost to nip.

"You may have noticed as I have, that a woman when outdoors in a cold day goes along apparently comfortable except for her nose. She covers it with her mittened or gloved hand, or if she is very nice she holds her handkerchief up in front of it.

"It is the tip of her nose that the cold takes hold of and won't let go. Her cheeks and her chin never seem to suffer, but her nose always gets red and cold and frostbitten.

"I believe that physicians say the vulnerability of the feminine nose is caused by corsets, or rather by the lacing which the wearing of corsets implies. At any rate it forces the blood to the nose and makes red noses as well as tender noses.

"And the only moral I can see in it is that if the girls would shed their corsets they might not in course of time be forced to the undignified proceeding of holding on to their noses.

"Now, with man it touches him on the ears. There's where a man feels the cold first. It's his ears that tingle when the mercury slips down toward the zero notch; it's his ears that freeze when he stays out in the winter weather long enough."

SIGNIFICANCE OF DREAMS

An Interesting Lecture by a Noted English Scientist.

Superstitions About Visions During Sleep Ruthlessly Dealt With — Physical Ills in Most Cases Are to Blame.

"What the actual scientific view of dreaming now is may be inferred from a lecture which was recently delivered on the subject at the royal institution by Dr. B. W. Richardson. In the poet's view," says the London Telegraph, dreams are visitors from the ivory gate, or, as Shakespeare calls them, 'children of an idle brain;' but science is more prosaic and teaches that dreams may be, after all, 'nothing more than the common vibrations of terrestrial media acting upon a corporeal vibratorium,' like the sound heard on a wire intension long after it has been struck by the musician. 'All musical instruments dream,' says Dr. Richardson, 'after we cease to play on them' and if we bring the microphone into use we can hear the dream. This is as near poetry as science will permit us to approach in explaining the phenomena of tiought going on during sleep; for the accomplished lecturer proceeded to inform his audience that dreams are all explainable on physical grounds—there is no mystery about them save that which springs from 'blindness to facts.'

"After dividing dreams into subjective and objective, and mixtures of both, he went on to class among the first species dreams produced by indigestion, pain or fever, while objective dreams are those started by noises or other events going on outside the sleeper. This is a fair sample of the ruthless way in which science disposes of 'superstition.' Against the imaginative view of the significance of dreams men of science protest, and will probably continue to protest as long as there are any men of science left. They quote the old lady in the Spectator, who believed that the earthquake at Lisbon had some mysterious but quite unexplained connection with the fact that a few days before she had happened to spill some salt at table.

"Perhaps the most practical lesson taught at the royal institution lecture was one which may assist us to know which of our dreams are signs that something is wrong with our bodily organization. As a rule, said the lecturer, it is better not to dream at all. Dreamlessness is usually a symptom of all-round health. A child's dreams are invariably signs of disturbed health, and should be regarded with anxiety. For adults it is a good thing to know that our brains are being overstrained when our nightly dreams relate to events of the day, and if we actually seem in sleep to be continuing our daily work this is a danger signal which never must be disregarded. When we feel wearied in the morning very likely it results from dreams we have forgotten, and then the best thing to do is to take exercise. Without coming to any decided opinion as to the supernatural meaning attributed to dreams, we can at least profit by these practical hints.

"Considered as products of bad digestion dreams cannot be reasonably expected to tell us anything of a useful character or to supply us with any warning, except one directed against the continuation of depraved dietetic habits. If it is true that the sleep of health is dreamless, then it becomes difficult to believe that the only persons to whom visions in sleep are vouchsafed should be the victims of indigestion. It is always a puzzle for persons of an unimaginative turn of mind to understand how the future, which does not yet exist, can be supposed to have any effect on the present, and it must be admitted that dreams of warning are much harder to believe in than the 'brain waves' and 'thought transferences' which members of the psychical research society take as matters quite in the ordinary course of things. There is a considerable mass of testimony in favor of the power of the mind to produce results at an enormous distance by some system of psychical telegraphy of which nobody has yet discovered the secret. A man who goes to sleep and dreams that his brother is being killed by a wild tribe in central Africa, and who afterwards hears that he did meet with that fate at the precise time when the vision occurred, need not fly to any supernatural explanation of the phenomenon. It is quite different when a dream tells of something which is to happen in a few months' time. In the latter case most people will prefer to join with science in attributing the fact either to a law of coincidence or to a simple delusion.

"We must do science the justice to admit that if she increases the gloominess of life in some directions, as by her doctrine of the struggle for existence, she decreases it in other respects, one of which is by aiding in the gradual banishment of any confidence in visions and omens and 'weirdness' generally."

CHINESE FOOD NOVELTIES.

Luxuries Which Must Be Ranked as Acquired Tastes.

Nowhere have such rare tastes in food been developed as among the Romans in ancient times and the Chinese. There may be found in the bills of fare of the latter people added eggs, fat grubs, caterpillars, sharks' fins, rats, dogs, Indian birds' nests, and—the finest of all their delicacies—trepang. What is trepang?

Trepang, or tripang, is, according to Popular Science Monthly, a collective name by which a considerable number of species of most curious sea animals are designated; they are also known as sea rollers, sea cucumber, in French as cornichons de mer, and scientifically as holothurias. They are among the most sluggish of animals. Only the fixed or stationary animals are slower than the holothurias. They lie like gray, brown or black leather pipes or cylinders on the bottom of the sea. One might watch them half a day long, if he had nothing better to do, and hardly see them change their position, and they rarely move more than a foot or two in several hours. Their class relatives, the spiny skinned animals, or echinoderms, are much more active. A sea urchin or starfish is able to get away from a spot quite nimbly, and the serpent stars, the most active members of the whole order, are capable of using their long, slender, many jointed arms as legs and are as quick and alert as crabs.

LANDS OF THE CZAR.

Gradually Growing in the Direction of India.

"If we look at the immense territory Russia has overrun and conquered within the last twenty years, from the Caspian sea to the Afghan frontier, advancing even into Afghanistan itself, it must become patent to the least observant what she is really aiming at. To-day Lord Salisbury would not give any longer the same counsel he formerly gave laughingly to the so-called alarmists—namely, that they should 'buy some large maps in order to see how far the czar's empire is still from the confines of India.' Nor would Lord Beaconsfield look to-day with equanimity upon the situation which has been created since he thought it was still a long way from the Russian to the Indian frontier," writes Karl Blind in Lippincott's.

"Almost immediately after the last war against Turkey it came out that a secret envoy of the czar had plied the late ameer of Afghanistan with a proposal of an alliance, in view of a war to be waged some day by Russia against English rule in India. The documentary evidence is printed in a blue book. Nevertheless, the English government has allowed itself, year by year, to be deceived, or appeased in outward semblance, by the diplomatic assurances of the czar's government. 'Khiva was not to be annexed. Sarakas was not to be touched. Merv was not to be incorporated. Afghanistan was completely outside the sphere in which Russia intended exercising any influence.' All those promises are recorded in so many words. All were successively broken without compunction.

"I have often discussed these matters and the question of the future of India with prominent and intelligent Indians in London—Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, Buddhists—some of them holding high office in native governments of their country, others pursuing various studies in England or exercising their calling as lawyers. Most of them—the Hindoos especially—were free-minded men in religious matters, having fallen away from the creed they had been brought up in. All of them acknowledged that English rule, whatever may have been its origin or the errors of its statesmen in the past, has latterly effected a great deal of good. It has done away, by legislation, with some of the worst abuses which were the outgrowth of native superstition. It has conferred upon multitudes the boon of better instruction. It has recently made even some notable concessions in the direction of gradually admitting natives to a share in administrative affairs and in a kind of representative government, however restricted. The difficulties lying in that way, through the existence of so many different races with different languages, creeds and historical traditions, and of castes, some of which will not allow their path to be crossed by the shadow of a member of another caste, are too well known to need here a special description."

ALMANACS IN RUSSIA.

They Play a Prominent Part in the Daily Life of the People.

"What a prominent part the almanac plays in a Russian household! And such almanacs! There is a recipe for dinner for every day in the year; there are infallible cures for burns and teething and convulsions, for toothache, corns and bald heads. You are told all about the imperial family, and there are portraits of its members—vile caricatures surely.

"The count gravely consulted its vaticinations in his colloquy with the steward to learn when the weather would best suit for sowing mangel," says a writer in the Christian World. "I saw the countess hunting in it for an interpretation of a dream she had. Beyond the almanac no one ever reads anything. I exclude, of course, the young count and his tutor.

"There are, however, a few books in the house. In the drawing or sitting-room, one of the few articles of furniture there is an old-fashioned bookcase, from which the glass has long since vanished. I had the curiosity to examine its contents. There were ten bound volumes of an illustrated weekly paper, a few old-fashioned books on agriculture, two volumes of Nekrasoff's pastoral poems, a number of incomplete works of French belles lettres of Voltaire's time, a Russian translation of Scott's 'Kenilworth,' much bethumbed and greasy. This was all olden-time stuff, and represented the taste of some bygone ancestor of the count.

"I looked for anything that might denote the taste of the rising generation, and found in a corner a Russian version of 'Robinson Crusoe,' and a well-hidden novel of Zola's. Do these latter books signify the beginning of a renaissance in the house of Borisoff? To whom did the Zola belong? To the countess, I suspect. We had a pleasant evening in the drawing-room—the only comfortable room in the house. There were a few easy chairs, a capacious sofa, a grand piano and lots of cane-bottomed chairs. Over the sofa hung a portrait of the emperor; opposite the emperor a picture of the count when he was a gay dog in the guards. But there was hardly a sign of female occupancy anywhere."

Wealth from the Sea.

Scientific journals in England speak approvingly of a new method of manufacturing caustic soda, chlorine and other chemical products directly from sea water with the aid of electricity. There is an immense saving of time, labor and material in the process. It is readily seen that man gets a fresh grasp on the hoarded treasures of nature through such a discovery. Perhaps the most interesting suggestion made in connection with this new method of manufacturing chemicals is that of Science Gossip to the effect that electricity may yet enable us so to purify sea water as to fit it for drinking purposes. One of the greatest terrors that confront the shipwrecked would be banished by such a discovery, provided that the electrical apparatus could be made portable enough to be taken off in a boat.

Curiosity Shops in China.

There are two kinds of curiosity shops in the Flowery kingdom. One is intended for guileless globe trotters and the nouveaux riches, the other for collectors and persons of taste. In the former the proprietor asks from two hundred to two thousand per cent. profit on his goods, and in the latter he is satisfied with anything between twenty-five and one hundred per cent.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 12, 1893.

THE Senate and House at Harrisburg have concurred in a resolution fixing Thursday, June 1st, as the day of final adjournment.

THERE were over 500,000 persons at the opening of the World's fair in Chicago, 692,000 having paid admission. The receipts af the gate were nearly 200,000. This beats the record, the largest attendance for one day at any previous fair being 400,000 in Paris in 1889.

THE defeat of the Brown road bill in the Senate last week by a decisive vote after the rejecting of a substitute for its provisions may be accepted as an indication that there will be no road legislation this year. This is unfortunate as the roads of this state are in anything but a good condition, and under existing laws are not likely to improve. But it seems impossible to frame a bill at this time satisfactory to the majority of the members of either House.

THE boiler of the steamboat Ohio exploded on Sunday morning, scalding a number of the deck passengers and deck hands in a frightful manner. Six have died and, it is thought that at least ten more will die. The suffering of the victims was dreadful. The second mate, in his agony, sprang into the river and was drowned. None of the cabin passengers were injured. Accidents of this kind were frequent on the western rivers many years ago, but are now of rare occurrence. This one was near Wolf Island, in the Mississippi, twenty-four miles below Cairo.

IN the state suits against the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad; Johnsonburg and Bradford Railroad companies; Bristol Water company and Mill Creek Railroad company, which were argued a short time ago, Judge Simonton at Harrisburg, on Monday handed down opinions in which he directs judgments to be entered against all the defendants. The question of constitutionality of the Boyer revenue act was raised in these suits, and the court decides that the taxation of the capital stock of these corporations at a different rate from the taxation of the personal property of individuals does not result in a want of uniformity forbidden by the constitution.

TWENTY years ago General Garfield asserted in a speech in the House of Representatives: "I am the last man to say a word against voting pensions to all persons who deserve them. But I wish to say to the House that more frauds are being perpetrated on the government by claim agents in different portions of the country than from almost any other single source." These assertions were made at a time when the total annual pension expenditures were less than $30,000,000, expenditures which General Garfield declared to be "swollen beyond account." The official demands for the next fiscal year are $165,000,000. Were he living to-day, how would General Garfield describe these demands?

"CONSTERNATION has seized them," is a mild way for putting it in describing the feelings of several Republicans who, until a few days ago, were under the impression that they were candidates for the Republican nomination for treasurer in this county. Like the half dozen Republicans in Ebensburg, who four years ago were after the postoffice and were getting along admirably until Postmaster Barker informed them he wanted the job himself and for them to *scat*—and they *scatted*, the Republican candidates for county treasurer are now considering the advisibility of *scatting*. Postmaster Barker has informed them that the principal mission of the Republican party in this county is to give the offices to the Barkers and if there is any chance for an election for that office, he intends to take the nomination himself.

LAST Friday was a day of great excitement in the New York Exchange, and with the aid of numerous rumors affecting national banks and a general feeling of mistrust concerning the trust company stocks the "Bears" succeeded in breaking prices to an extent that has seldom been equaled in late years. The one bright spot on the financial horizon, however, was the advice from London that the foreigners were picking up all the cheap American securities they could lay their hands on. No bank appears to have been affected by the excitement. Stocks chiefly of the kind loaded down with water, were tossed about by the Bulls and the Bears and speculators. The financial flurry appears to have subsided, though Deacon White and perhaps other brokers, as is usually the case, were caught and heavily squeezed in the stock market.

IN the votes on the Home Rule bill in Committee of the Whole Gladstone still maintains his majority intact. There is no longer any reasonable doubt that the bill will pass the House of Commons with few changes from the form in which it was introduced. Whether the House of Lords will make the strenuous opposition to the measure which has been predicted remains to be seen. The action of the House of Commons will have a very discouraging effect upon the peers, who may find it prudent to submit to the inevitable without further struggle. But should the House of Lords throw out the bill, the Home Rule question would come before the people of Great Britain and Ireland for final decision. Their answer to the question of Home Rule would be joined with the question whether the time had not arrived to dissolve a hereditary legislative body which had become an obstruction to free government.

A DISPATCH from Washington on Wednesday says: The pension department believes it has unearthed stupendous pension frauds. An attorney of Norfolk, Va., W. R. Drewry, is under arrest, charged with securing fraudulent pension claims by the wholesale using as his instruments in many cases colored men and women who could not read or write. About 12 months ago Secretary Noble ordered three cases dropped from the pension rolls that Drewry had secured, and later on he was debarred from practice. When the present administration came into power a thorough investigation was made into the cases that Drewry had secured, and when it was concluded a few days since it was discovered that about 98 per cent of the cases he had handled under the act of June 27, 1890, were secured through the filing of false declarations.

The extent of the frauds can be understood when it is stated that 166 cases were granted and that everyone of them carried arrears. Drewry used the seal of a notary, R. A. Richardson, whose office he shared. Richardson is said to have been ignorant of the use to which his seal had been put, and Drewry has already been convicted of forging the notary's name and seal.

THE Geary Chinese Exclusion act went into effect May 5, or at least, was supposed to go into effect, as there is just a chance that the act may be quashed.

The law requires that the Chinaman shall register his name, occupation, residence, etc., with the collector of the internal revenue, of his district, and in default the penalties are severe, including deportation to China. It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional, and a strong effort will be made in the test case to oppose it. These are the facts now for some views of the case.

In the first place the process of registration is rather a large undertaking, even for such an institution as Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue Department, seeing that there about 123,000 pigtail owners within the limits of the country. To register all of them, or even get them to register, is a big job. To ferret out, catch and ship off those who don't register is a still biger job, which looks well in theory, but is exceedingly difficult in practice. The Chinaman is just as shrewd as his American pursuer when it comes to a question of skulking out of sight of the authorities, and should the law stand there will undoubtedly be plenty of unregistered An Sins and Wan Lungs, who will be laughing in their ample sleeves at the fun of eluding the law.

NOTHING funnier, says the New York *World*, has appeared since the election of last November than President Harrison's remark that "protection has failed because the wage-earner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer; he would not even walk under the same umbrella."

Considering that the operatives in the protected industries do not constitute more than one twentieth of the working population, the assumption that their action decided the election is quite amusing in itself. But when the mind pictures the strikers at Homestead, nine-tenths of whom were paid less than two dollars a day, "refusing to share their shelter" with Andrew Carnegie, who had pulled out more than $1,000,000 a year in profits, the comicality suggests its own cartoon.

Mr. Harrison perhaps failed to notice the fact that $1,250,000 was contributed to his campaign fund by the protected millionaries of Pennsylvania alone to preserve the tariff which they ha paid for and made.

Does the ex-president really think this payment was pure philantrophy to enable the paternal plutocrats to kold an umbrella over the wage-earners?

THE Democratic County Committee met at the Opera House on Monday with a good attendance, there being forty-three members present. After the roll was called the members were called upon to give expression to their views in regard to the advisability of making a change in the system of making nominations as also the views of their constituents in the different districts which they represented and with one exception all were in favor of making a change. After some discussion a committee was appointed consisting of James P. Greene and John Hannan, of Johnstown, P. J. Detrich of Carrolltown, P. F. Lewis of Summerhill, and H. A. Englehart, of Ebensburg, who recommended the increased delegate system based upon the gubernatorial vote of the preceeding year the ratio of representation to be as follows: One delegate for each district with an additional delegate for each 75 Democratic votes and also recommended the adoption of the same rules in use in Clearfield county. On motion the report of the committee was adopted. In another column we print the rules with the representation of the different districts.

A STATEMENT prepared from the records of the postoffice department shows that during the first two months of the present administration the total number of fourth class postmasters appointed was 3,894, against 5,104 made during the first two months of Mr. Harrison's administration. The number of appointments made during the last two months to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death was 2,685 as against 1,609 made during the corresponding period of the last administration. The number of removals made during the last two months is shown to have been only 1,209 while the number of removals made during the first two months of Harrison's administration reached 3,496.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has vetoed several bills for which the taxpayers of the state should commend him.

THE Pennsylvania state medical association will meet at Williamsport on the 16 inst.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1893. President Cleveland and every member of his Cabinet are again at their desks, all feeling better for their "week off," although none of them got any rest. Still it was a change, and everybody needs an occasional change. They were one and all pleased to find the Government finances in such a satisfactory condition and with prospects of continued improvements. The free gold now amounts to about $3,000,000 and there is a very marked decrease in the demand for gold for shipment to Europe, while offers of gold continue to be made to the Treasury. It is now also known that the close of this fiscal year will find the Treasury with a surplus of nearly $3,000,000 available cash, instead of the deficit which was a short time ago feared.

There have been so many erroneous statements printed about the amount of gold in the United States that the official figures in the latest statement, issued this week, are herewith presented. The total amount of gold coin known to be in this country is $532,513,105, and of gold bullion, the most of which is in the U. S. S. Treasury, $80,529,774, making a grand total of $613,042,879. Of this gold National banks hold $190,751,183, and private firms $358,922,385, according to the last report of the Director of the U. S. Mint.

Senator McPherson, who is a member of the Senate Finance committee, has been watching the situation very closely, and he says of it: "I do not believe there is anything in the money situation that will necessitate the calling of an extra session of Congress earlier than the President intended—about September 15. The financial condition of the country is all right if the people will only let it alone. The Secretary of the Treasury has the confidence of the public, which believes that he will be able to meet any contingency that may arise."

Congressman John Dewitt Warner, of New York, isn't one of those who think it will require six months or more to get the new tariff bill through Congress. He said: "I see no reason why a tariff bill should not be put through in a month or six weeks after the organization of Congress. The people put the Democracy in power with a definite purpose, and that purpose should be carried out. If you hired a contractor to build a house within a specified time, and he failed to keep his agreement, would you not look around to get somebody else to finish it? Of course a reasonable time should be allowed for debate on a tariff measure, but all efforts at obstruction should be, and I believe will be promptly squelched."

There are yet some very desirable places in both the diplomatic and consular service to be filled by Democrats, and it is expected that most of these appointments will be made by President Cleveland within the next few weeks. In this connection it may be interesting to note how the appointments already made in these branches of the public service have been distributed among the States. The diplomatic appointments have gone to the following: Alabama, Tennessee, New Jersey, Delaware, Missouri, Vermont, New Hampshire California, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Texas, South Dakota, and Illinois, one each; Indiana, Georgia, Louisiana, and New York, two each; North Carolina four and Minnesota five. The Consular appointments have gone one each to North Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, and Maine; two each to Massachusetts, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio and Indiana, and four to New York. While that will probably have little to do with the President's selections, the Candidates from those states not mentioned above appear to be more confident than those from the states that have already secured some of these appointments.

The Chinese Minister claims to have information which leads him to fear that a conspiracy exists in the Pacific states to do violence to the Chinese residing in those states, in connection with the enforcement of the Geary exclusion law, which goes into effect to morrow, and in accordance with his request Secretary Gresham has wired the Governors of those states, asking them to take precautions for the preservation of peace. No steps will be taken by the Treasury Department to prosecute those Chinamen who have failed to comply with the Geary law, by registering, until the case involving the constitutionality of that law shall have been decided by the Supreme court, which has designated the 10, inst., to hear the arguments.

President Cleveland has made a few general appointments and appointed a large number of postmasters this week, and it is believed that the is now considering the claims and qualifications of the long list of candidates for the very important position of Public Printer. The lucky man who gets it will have about three thousand places, outside of Civil Service rules, at his disposal. M.

Blount Made Minister.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Officials of the state department to-night confirm the predictions made that ex-Representative Blount would be appointed minister resident to Hawaii. It has been supposed that Minister Stevens would remain in charge of the legation until May 24, at which time he had announced his intention of sailing for San Francisco. It is now known that Mr. Stevens was instructed to forthwith turn over the legation to Commissioner Blount, who has been appointed his successor. There is reason to believe that Mr. Stevens was not allowed to remain in charge of the legation until May 24 because of his activity in behalf of annexation.

It is further stated at the department that Messrs. Bowen and Sewall, who went to Honolulu shortly after Commissioner Blount's arrival, have been active in their efforts to stimulate sentiment on the islands in favor of annexation, and there is reason to believe that they have sought to create the impression that in so doing they were representing the President. Secretary Gresham has informed Mr. Blount that the President repudiates everything said and done by these gentlemen. It will be remembered that Mr. Sewall was an applicant for the position of third assistant secretary of state under the present administration, but failed to seure the appointment.

Col. Ward H. Lamon Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Advices from Martinsburg, W. Va., state that Colonel Ward H. Lamon died there last night, at his residence. Colonel Lamon had known the great war President out in Illinois, and was selected by Mr. Lincoln to come with him to Washington, and at Harrisburg, on the 22 of February, 1861, when the Presidential party finally discussed the question as to how Mr. Lincoln should be gotten through to the capital in safety, without discovery, Colonel Lamon was selected as his sole companion. The two men came to this city together that night, and when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated he designated Colonel Lamon as Marshal of the District of Columbia. He became one of the best known characters of the National Capital, and after President Lincoln's death wrote a life of Lincoln, which, however, displeased many friends of the martyred President.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Battle With Huns.

IRWIN, May 9.—An outlying district of this place, known as the "Southside," was the scene of a killing last night. The trouble started over the stealing of some beer. A number of Hungarians employed at the glass works live on the South side. On Saturday the inmates of No. 19 bought three kegs of beer for the purpose of having a spree on Sunday. Early Sunday morning a gang of Hungarians living in No. 16 stole the beer. On Monday the inmates went before 'Squire F. C. Frederick and made information against John Rosch, John Steubenyse, John Krull, John Pavalock, John Perseck, John Iiko and Joseph Perseck.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Schade went to the glass works with warrants for the arrest of the above named persons. The manager asked the constable not to make the arrests until the men were through working, all promising to appear that evening. They failed to do so, and Constable Schade and a man named South went after them. The officers found the door of the house barred, and when they broke the door the Huns opened fire on the officers, one of the bullets striking Constable Schabe in the arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

The officers retreated. They gathered a posse and again went to the house. There they found that the Huns had taken refuge up stairs. When the officers started to go up stairs the Huns opened fire upon them which was returned. Both kept up the shooting for some time, but the Huns finally surrendered. After the shooting was over it was found that John Ilko had been shot through the head and instantly killed. Mrs. Ilko, his wife, was shot through the arm. The prisoners were committed to jail.

Interviews to Cease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The following has been issued by the President for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1893.

It has become apparent after two months experience that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the President, have wholly failed in their operation.

The time which, under these rules, was set apart for the reception, of Senators and representatives have almost entirely been spent, in listening to applications for office which have been in great volume, perplexing and exhausting in their consideration and impossible of remembrance.

A due regard for public duty, which must be regarded if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitation placed upon human interviews, will be obliged to decline from, and after this date all interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own notion may especially invite them.

The same conditions makes it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects.

During the hours especially designed for that purpose, I earnestly request Senators and Representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews, by declining to introduce their constituents and friends, when visiting the Executive Mansion, during the hours designed for their reception. Applications for offices will only prejudice the prospects by repeated importuning and by remaining at Washington to await results.

Carlyle Harris Electrocuted.

SING SING, N. Y., May 8.—Carlyle W. Harris, the condemned wife poisoner was electrocuted within the prison walls here to-day. Only a few witnesses were present but the crowd could see the flag fall. It dropped at 12:43, and at the same instant his mother who had been watching it gave way to a paroxysm of grief.

Harris arose shortly after 6 o'clock this morning and seemed to be cool and collected. After he had breakfasted Chaplain Walls called and had a conversation with him, spending the time from 9 to 8:10 in devotions.

A half hour later Harris was placed in the hands of the barber, who cut his hair and shaved him closely so that the cap of the death machine would fit closely. He then had a close conference with the chaplain.

Although he seemed cool it was afterwards learned unofficially that after his hair was clipped he became very nervous. The official witnesses assembled at 11:07.

One shock killed him it being 1750 volts and lasting four seconds. Another shock of 150 volts lasting 1¼ seconds was applied, but he was already dead, as the stethoscope showed that he was dead at the first shock.

When placed in the chair Harris asked permission to speak. He then said: "As there is no reason to deceive I want to say that I am absolutely innocent of any crime." His nerve and self-possession were wonderful.

One Bonnet In 34 Years.

WARREN, O., May 8.—Mrs. Pardee of Hartford filed a suit to-day against her husband for alimony and relief. Mrs. Pardee affirms that in the 34 years of her married life she has not been permitted by her husband to go to any religious service. She has not been allowed to enter a store or place of business, and has been made a prisoner in her own home. She was not even allowed to attend her father's funeral, held only a few miles distant. Her husband refused to provide medical aid when needed. To crown her trials Mrs. Pardee has been allowed but one bonnet since her marriage. The defendant was to-day enjoined by Judge Craig from disposing of his property.

Partial Closing of the Gates.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The rule to close the gates of the World's fair on Sunday was rigidly enforced, at least so far as the ticket purchasing public was concerned. The fortunate hundreds who held passes were admitted, however, and allowed to wander about the grounds at their will. It was a beautiful day and thousands of workingmen, some of them with their families, went to the fair grounds, under the apprehension that the gates were to be open, and when these toilers were turned away they left in anything but a good humor. It was highly aggravating to them to see the favored hundreds—even thousands—enter the grounds on passes, while they who worked all week were excluded.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Berks farmers are three weeks behind with work, owing to rain and cold.

—Three hundred cowboys will race from Chadian, Neb., to the World's Fair on June 13.

—Employers of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company, Pottsville, have lengthened work days to 10 hours.

—About 300 workmen at Carnegie's Duquesne mill suffered a 20 per cent. cut in wages beginning on Tuesday.

—Dr. M. L. Wenger, of Reading, has been sued by the Reading board of health for not reporting a smallpox case.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—Two deaths from typhus fever have occurred in New York at Riverside hospital. One of the victims was a steward of the White Star steamer Nomadic.

—Three thousand deaths resulted from respiratory diseases in the state of New York during the month of March, an increase of 1,100 over the previous month.

—A cake of natural crystalized soda, said to weigh 2,840 pounds, taken from the Downey salt lakes, near Laramie, will be among Wyoming's exhibits at the World's Fair.

—The bottle from which Generals Sherman and Johnston took a drink at the time of the latter's surrender, is claimed to be owned by Mrs. Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

—Lightning struck a large oak tree near Salisburg, N. C., one night last week, and ripped the bark completely off the trunk, not a vistage of bark remaining for a distance of nearly ten yards.

—A cyclone at Gainesville, Texas, on Saturday, fatally injured a Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, blew a freight train from the track, wrecking it and killing brakeman Gunn and did other damage.

—A belt recently made for the Brooklyn City Electric Railway Company is 116 feet long, 72 inches wide, and weighs 1,800 pounds. One hundred and twenty hides were used in its manufacture.

—A great cyclone sweeping through the country northeast of Fulton, Ark., on Monday, mowed down great trees and shattered houses and barns in all directions. Details of the destruction are lacking, but it is thought that there has been considerable loss of life.

—Judge Henderson at Meadville, Pa., on Monday filed opinions quashing all the nine indictments against the Delamaters for embezzlement. The action of the court is severly criticised by depositors of the wrecked bank. George W. Delamater is now practicing law at Seattle, Wash.

—Charles Horner, of Columbia, a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was sent ahead of his freight train, which was sidetracked awaiting the passage of the News express, near Thorndale, on Sunday morning, to act as flagman and went to sleep. He was struck by an express and thrown a dozen yards. His injuries are fatal.

—Willie, the 8-year-old son of Charles Kenne, of Norwalk, Conn., while playing Santa Clause attempted to climb down the chimney. He descended about ten feet and became so wedged he could not move in any direction. His little brother gave the alarm, but it was impossible to move him until the chimney had been tore out.

—The big wholesale dry-goods house of Joseph Horne & Co., of Pittsburg, is about to be incorporated and become a stock company. The plan is to give the employees of the firm the first chance to purchase the stock and the customers of the house an opportunity to take up the remainder. If there is any unsold stock remaining it is to be placed on the open market. It will be equally divided into two kinds—common and preferred—the latter guranteed to pay a certain dividend.

—The large four story mill at Orchard and Tacony streets, Philadelphia was burned on Monday night with a loss of $300,000. The first, second and fourth floors were occupied by Bromley & Burns, manufacturers of lace curtains, and the third floor was occupied by Caldwell & Outrun, umbrella manufacturers. Harry Knight, an employe, had his skull fractured by jumping from the third story window, and Joseph Lavter, a fireman, was killed by falling walls. The fire was caused by a glue pot boiling over. Bromley & Burns' loss is about $150,000, with an insurance of $120,000, and Caldwell & Outrun's loss is about $50,000; insurance $35,000.

Widows' Appraisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of April, A. D. 1851, has been filed in the Register's office in and for the county of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, A. D. 1893.

1. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart for Jane A. Tudor, widow of David Tudor, late of Cambria township, deceased. $300.00.

2. Inventory and appraisement of property appraised and set apart for Mary N. Wenkien, widow of Peter S. Wenkien, late of Susquehanna township, deceased. $300.00.

3. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart to Matilda Olson, widow of Wm Olson, late of Gallitzin, deceased. $300.00.

4. Inventory and appraisement of personal property and real estate appraised and set apart to Susannah Wissinger widow of Jeremiah Wissinger, late of Conemaugh township, deceased. Personal property, $43.85; real estate, $256.15.

5. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart to Anna Dougherty, late of Washington township, deceased. $300.00.

6. Inventory and appraisement of real estate appraised and set apart to Maria Haas, widow of George Haas, late of Richland township, deceased. $300.00.

7. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart to Ellen Smith, widow of Vincent Smith, late of Johnstown, deceased. Personal property, $5.00; real estate, $295.00.

8. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart to Geneva Reese, widow of Michael E. Reese, late of Johnstown, deceased. $238.00.

9. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart to Mary Good, widow of Christian Good, late of Jackson township, deceased. $300.00.

DANIEL A. M'GOUGH,
Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., May 12, 1893.

TRIAL LIST.

FOLLOWING is the list of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held on the second Monday in June, 1893:

Zimmerman ..... vs. Rose et al.
Hippe ..... vs. Lloyd.
Watkins ..... vs. Jacoby.
McAteer ..... vs. Hutchison.
Liggett ..... vs. Keam.
Blumenthal ..... vs. Zimmerman.
Lutz & Son ..... vs. Hartman.
Union Dairy Co. ..... vs. Uhl.
Selenk ..... vs. Brookbank et al.
Vaught ..... vs. Blacklick Nav. & Improvement Co.
McCurdy ..... vs. Mardis.
Donahue & Notley ..... vs. Kirkpatrick.
West ..... vs. Johnstown Produce Co.
Aull Bros. Paper Co. ..... vs. Same.
Burke ..... vs. Moran.
McVey ..... vs. Kaylor.
Sagerson ..... vs. Griffith.
Hicks, assignee ..... vs. Plunkett et al.
Gardner ..... vs. Mexham B. & L. Ass'n.
Marsh ..... vs. Strayer.
Noel ..... vs. Williams et al.
Weaver ..... vs. Iron City Mutal Fire Insurance Co.
Donnelly ..... vs. Weakland.
Hatch ..... vs. Khody.
vs. P. R. R.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

May 12, 1893.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A seven room plastered house in Carroll township, convenient to Carrolltown. Inquire of of the subscriber. JAMES SHARBAUGH.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have your wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St., Cincinnati O.
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You Save Money on these

Dry Goods

items—indeed, owing to the LESS PRICES that prevails at these stores, we are confident there is quite a saving for you on every yard of Dry Goods of any kind which you send us your order for.

A line of 32 inch
CHEVRONS,
wool, 15 cents.

38 inch
WHIP CORDS, 50c.

50 inch
WOOL SERGES, 75c.

52 inch
SCOTCH SERGES,
$1.00 a yard.

All of the above in full line of Spring colorings.

10 pieces finest quality
IMPORTED WOOL CASHMERE,
all one color—a dark bottle-green—46 inches wide,
65 cents a yard.

Green is the color this season and you save just 35 cents on every yard of this Cashmere—it is the dollar quality.

Very large sale of fine
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS,
both light and darks grounds in great variety of artistic printings.

31 inch goods
15 Cents a Yard.

It may seem early for lawns, but this quality never sells than 25 cents.

And there are many other money-saving items we can tell you about. If interested write our
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Register's Notice.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, and all others interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, A. D. 1893:

1. The fourth account of H. J. Hoppel, executor of Henry Hoppel, late of Carrolltown borough deceased.
2. First and final account of D. H. Korman, administrator of Henry North, late of Reade township, deceased.
3. First an l partial account of Jacob W. Anna, administrator of Jacob S. Kline, late of Elder township, deceased.
4. First and final account of D. J. Myers trustee of Simon P. Noel, late of Clearfield township deceased.
5. First and final account of D. H. Kerlinger, administrator of Sarah Kerlinger, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.
6. First and final account of Blair Alexander, administrator T. A. of Wm. A. Alexander, late of East Conemaugh, deceased.
7. First and final account of Ephraim Custer, administrator of David Noon, deceased.
8. First and final account of Mary L. McWilliams, administratrix of T. A. of Jane M. Philip, late of Johnstown, deceased.
9. First and final account of George A. Hager, administrator of T. A. of Sarah A. Marlbourg, late of Johnstown, deceased.
10. First and final account of Irvin Rutledge, guardian of James Heisel and John Heisel, minor child of Hannah Layton, *nee* Heisel, late of Johnstown, deceased.
11. First and final account of Amos W. Rowland, guardian of Harriet J. Davis, a minor child of Moses Davis, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Henry Sell, administrator of Jeremiah Pervin, late of Franklin borough, deceased.
13. First and final account of Adam Shuman, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Rager, late of Jackson township.
14. First and final of John G. Barnett and Amanda Airhart, *nee* Adams, executors of T. W. Adams, late of Allegheny township.
15. First and final account of Thomas Illig, executor of Ann Luther, late of Carroll township, deceased.
16. First and final account of J. A. Hendricks, guardian of Howar J. Croyle, minor child of Wm. H. and and Clara M. Croyle.
17. First and final account of F. J. Parrish, executor of David Mills, late of Gallitzin, deceased.
18. Second and final account of W. H. H. Robertson, administrator of Jacob H. Kuhn late of Summerhill township, deceased.
19. First and final account of Thomas Monroe administrator of William Olson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased.
20. First and final account of John H. Brown, executor of George Carroll, late of Johnstown, deceased.
21. First and final account of George Theis, administrator of George Carroll, late of Johnstown, deceased.
22. First and final account of George Theis and John H. Brown, executors of Henry Theis, late of Johnstown, deceased.
23. First and final account of E. O. Fisher, administrator of Thomas J. Howe, late of Johnstown, deceased.
24. First and final account of George Muehlhauser, administrator of George Heiser, late of Johnstown, deceased.
25. First and final account of George Wild, administrator D. B. N. of J. Charles Pfeifer, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
26. Account of Henry J. and Sophia Kneis, executors of George Kneis, late of Upper Yoder township, deceased.
27. First and final account of Paul Yahner, executor of John Baker, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
28. First and final account of Joseph Van Ormer, administrator of C. Banks Van Ormer, late of Reade township, deceased.
29. First and final account of Alvin Evans, administrator of Margaret Pringle, late of Summerhill township deceased.
30. First and final account of D. H. Tomb, administrator of James Hood, late of Johnstown, deceased.
31. First and final account of John S. Wicks, trustee to sell the real estate of Jacob Reichard, late of Adams township, deceased.

DANIEL A. M'GOUGH,
Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., May 12, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, or against the estate of Eliza Noonan, late of said township, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly probated to me by May 25th, 1893.

M. D. KITTELL.

Ebensburg, Pa., March 31, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE next, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

First and final account of Herman Rauber and Jacob Fend, assignees of Thos. R. Marshall.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

May 12, 1893.

S. L. REED. PATRIOT READE.

REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4 28 93

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ob1-'90

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery,
Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers,

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Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
MADE ONLY BY THE
Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Indiana,
ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the OLIVER.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S
ALL STEEL FRAME
Spring Tooth Lever Harrow,
A Wonderful Improvement in Lever Spring Tooth Harrows.

In making this new Lever Harrow they use the same Zizzag steel frame used in their other style Float Harrow so that the frame could be used for either harrow if desired. The Teeth are bolted between malleable lastenings which hinge upon the bolt extending through the frame piece and are connected with an adjusting bar and is so arranged that while the harrow is in operation and teeth in the ground, it will not pull the levers forward if disengaged in the rack casting; or in other words it is just as easy to adjust the teeth deep or shallow while the harrow is in operation as when standing still. They have two different notches in which the teeth are fastened and when four or five inches are worn off, they can be set in another fastening, and by this adjustment in connection with the operation of the adjusting lever, can be worn almost entirely out the same as in their Ratchet Tooth Harrow.

Each tooth has a curved shoe under the frame making a sliding support. I guarantee this Lever Harrow to be one of the most complete and best Lever Harrows ever offered to the trade.

N. B. SWANK,
307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
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SPRING. **1893.** SPRING.

Our Spring Stock is now here. We are now ready to show the most Complete Assortment of

Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing
Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. We have all the New Shades and Shapes in Hats. Our Clothing needs to be seen to be appreciated.

It will pay you to come and see us as we will save you money.

Very Respectfully Yours,

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Marble and Granite Works,
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Monuments, Headstones, Vaults and Sarcophagis, Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels, Cemetery Fencing of all kinds. Also Iron Fencing for public buildings and dwellings.

Purchasers will find our prices the lowest when they consider the class of work we manufacture. We also buy by the car-load and give customers the advantage of reduced freight.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 12, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Miss Lydick, of Coalport, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bearer.

—Philip Sweeny, a former resident of Loretto, died in Ohio last week.

—Judge Reyburn, of Armstrong county is presiding this week over our special court.

—Miss Ann McDonald, of this place, who spent the winter in Baltimore, has returned home.

—Ed. Bradley was brought to jail on Thursday for jumping a board bill at Hastings.

—Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. James Ross, of the Westward, is very ill with consumption.

—Mr. R. S. Yinger, one of Hastings' enterprising citizens, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—The directors of the Carrolltown fair have changed the date of their exhibition to October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

—Mr. George Cole, a former resident of Ebensburg, died at Dysart on Thursday of last week after a short illness.

The borough farhers have fixed the tax rate for the ensuing year at 3½ mills for borough and 2 mills for special.

—A little daughter of George McKay, of Cambria township, died on Thursday of last week, aged about four months.

—The Congregational church choir of South Ebensburg, will give a concert at Wilmore on Saturday night May 20th.

—Three tramps were brought to jail on Monday charged with stealing two one-eighth beer kegs from a box-car at Gallitzin

—An entertainment will be given at the Congregational church, in this place, on Tuesday evening May 16th. Admission, 25 cents.

—On last Sunday morning the residence of A. P. MacLeod in Coalport caught fire from a defective flue, and was damaged to the amount of $100 before the flames were subdued.

—A stranger named Baker who was hunting employment died at the residence of Mr. Sem Evans in Cambria township on Wednesday.

—A. W. Taylor, the oldest and for many years one of the leading attorneys at the Indiana county bar died at his home in Indiana on Sunday.

—The mission box in the vestibule of the Congregational church was broken open and robbed of its contents—several dollars—on Saturday.

—Barbara Ann, wife of Richard Thomas a former resident of Cambria township, died at her home in Conemaugh on Friday last. Her remains were interred in Headrick's cemetery.

—Steward Hoover, of the Almshouse, who has been confined to the house for the past two months with rheumatism was in town on Thursday.

—An exchange wants the game law amended so that book agents can be legally killed from September 1st to October 1st; spring poets from March 1st to July 1st, and scandal-mongers at any time.

—Paulinus, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Parrish, of Cambria township, died on Monday, May 8th, aged about 12 years. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place on Wednesday.

—Edward Shoemaker, time keeper on the new railroad and a son of J. A. Shoemaker, was caught by a falling tree that was being cut on the line of the railroad on Monday and had his right arm badly hurt.

—On Tuesday night a thirteen-year-old daughter of John Griffith, living near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, lost her life while attempting to kindle a fire by the aid of kerosene. The can exploded, her clothes took fire and she was burned to death.

—Miss Emma Rutlege, of Gallitzin, on Saturday, April 4th, made an information against Daniel Urban for fornication and bastardy. On Saturday Urban was arrested at Johnstown and gave bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at court.

—There is now an underground passageway from the West moreland shaft, at Manor, to the Osceola mines on the Youghiogheny river, a distance of ten miles. The passage-way was completed on Saturday by miners who have taken the coal out of the earth for that distance.

—When the lumbermen met at Williamsport Friday and compared notes it was discovered that nearly 12,000,000, instead of 6,000,000, feet of logs escaped Thursday, when the boom broke. The loss will reach about $65,000. Efforts are being made to capture the logs before they reach Harrisburg.

—H. Stoltz, son of H. O. Stoltz, of Altoona, formerly of Carrolltown, met with a serious accident at Cresson on Tuesday night. He was riding on a freight over the mountain when he fell off beside the track and was badly cut about the face and head. He was able to return to Altoona during the night.

—Miss Eva Lloyd, of this place, has resigned her position as operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company in this place and accepted a position as stenographer in the office of M. D. Kittell, Esq. Mr. J. D. Lucas has been appointed manager for the Western Union Company in this place and the office will be in his store in the future.

—A telegram from Philipsburg says: Mrs. Bruce Harris, residing at Banian station, near Houtzdale, who had been visiting relatives in Cambria county, arrived home on Thursday carrying the dead body of her babe in her arms. The child died the day before and the woman succeeded in concealing the fact from the trainmen and passengers that the child she had in her arms was a corpse.

—Look out for a well-dressed, smooth talking young man who is traveling about the western part of the state, claiming to represent a New York house which has no existance, and showing a lot of high-class samples, for which he offers to make up a suit for $12. When the order is given he demands a deposit of $3 as a guarantee of good faith. This he deposits. The stranger disappears and the clothing never comes.

—A man named Kelly, his wife and child, residing near Marionville, Forest county, met their deaths in a peculiar manner, a few days ago. A wind storm came up and a large tree standing near their residence was blown down, crushing through the house. The husband and child were instantly killed and the wife died two days afterwards, having suffered the most intense agony from her injuries.—*Punxsutawney Spirit.*

—On Sunday night two boys who were tramping their way to the World's Fair at Chicago took possession of an engine at Altoona, that was standing on one of the tracks and started westward on the east bound track. Near McGarveys station they collided with an empty engine that was going down the hill. Engineer Burbank and a brakeman were slightly injured by the collission but not seriously. One of the boys was also slightly hurt and the other skipped out and could not be found.

—The printing of envelopes by the government for business purposes will be abolished September next, and the $250,000 annually paid for this work will hereafter be distributed where it belongs—among the printers of the country. There is no more sense in the government printing envelopes for business purposes than there would be in the government starting a clothes-pin factory or insisting on lettering all the tombstones throughout the country. The work belonged to the printers and the law should have been repealed long ago.

—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Caleb A. Gray, of Hastings, while walking on the railroad track at that place, stepped off to avoid a train that was meeting him, in front of another train that was approaching from the opposite direction, and was struck and thrown upon the track, the wheels of the cars severing the head from the body. The deceased was one of the most respected citizens of Hastings and was well-known throughout the northern part of the county, where he had many friends. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and family.

—The farm house of Mr. David Jones, in Cambria township, one mile west of Ebensburg, on the clay pike, caught fire about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning and was burned to the ground. The house was occupied by a number of Italians who are working on the railroad and who had all left the premises after eating their breakfast. Mr. Edward Owens, who was working on his farm adjoining, was the first to discover the fire, but when he got to the house, the inside of the kitchen was all on fire and the roof about falling in. One man lost about one hundred dollars which he had laid away.

Stolen Horses.

In the early part of last December a young man arrived in this place driving two horses attached to a buggy. He put up at the Central Hotel, where he stopped for several days, and though he gave out that he that he was in the silver-plating business, he did not appear to be anxious to hunt up trade. He had plenty of money and on several occasions incidentally displayed a large roll of bills containing several hundred dollars. After being here several days he disposed of his outfit, selling one horse to Harry Raab, and the other horse, harness and buggy to Messrs. Brown, Kimball & Apel. He then suddenly took his departure and has not been seen since. On Friday last, however, a liveryman from Rimesburg, Clarion county, arrived here on the hunt of a team and buggy that he had hired out last winter and which had never been returned. On going to the stable of Brown, Kimball & Apel he identified the horse purchased from the stranger last winter as his, and found the buggy in the possession of Jail Warden Young, who had recently come into possession of it and had it repainted. The other horse had been sold in Johnstown and after getting his horse and buggy here the liveryman from Rimesburg went to Johnstown where he found his other horse in possession of Dr. Prothero, who gave it up to the rightful owner.

New Road for Cambria County.

A charter to the Philadelphia & Pittsburg Railroad company was recently granted in Harrisburg.

The company has a capital stock of $1,500,000.

It also claims to have in view the building of a railroad from Mahaffey, Clearfield county, to a point near Kittanning

The road is to be 45 miles long and will traverse Clearfield, Cambria, Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong counties.

The company is composed of Philadelphia capitalists. The president is William J. Wagenknight, and the directors are S. H. Hicks, C. F. Lukens, Theodore P. Farrell, Robert C. Bellville, F. S. Furnace, and Charles E. Perkins.

The Glen Campbell *Comet* says the president of the road, accompanied by the chief engineer, has already been in that vicinity. To John W. Clarke, a prominent citizen of that place, they made the statement that engineers would be put to work within 30 days.

The route proposed would open an almost continuous coal field, and would pass through some of the richest farming country in the county.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, May 10, 1893:

Henry L. Smith, Barr township, and Lizzie Duman, Blacklick township.

George Bucsko and Mary Vasiko, Portage township.

John Lentz and Dortle Garbitz, Johnstown.

Patrick Daley and Maggie Martin, Johnstown.

Isadore Zimberlin and Bridget Duffey, Bennington, Pa.

Joseph Schwing and Laura Widdersheim, Johnstown.

Joseph Lamer, Blacklick township, and Ella May Brown, West Taylor township.

Jerry Fisher and Ella Hawley, Coopersdale.

George Gaydos and Lizzie Knietz, Johnstown.

John Billich, Johnstown, and Julia Portsch, Dale.

W. J. Sloan and Lizzie Masters, Johnstown.

William J. Thomas and Sarah A. Herbert, Johnstown.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of during the present week:

In the case of James Doran and wife vs. Wm. H. Piper, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

In the case of John C. Martin vs. Chas. A. Hughes et al., the plaintiff took a non-suit on account of the inability to secure an important witness.

The case of Daniel Keyser vs. Peter Kinney was continued.

In the case of A. T. Pindle vs. the Cambria Land Company, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

In the case of J. F. Reed and wife vs. Samuel Dunham et al., the jury found a verdict of $55 for plaintiff.

In the case of the Johnstown Milling Company vs. the Lilly Merchandising Company, the jury find for plaintiff $239.41.

The case of John Boes vs. Timothy Sheehan was settled.

The case of Jacob Replogle vs. James R. Kennedy was continued.

The case of John C. Carroll vs. O'Connor Bros. was discontinued.

The Blacklick Road.

The Blacklick extension of the branch is progressing rapidly and in a couple of weeks the bed of the new road will be connected with the branch. The ties and rails will be put on the newly constructed road as fast as the work moves along and a construction train will follow after the laborers doing the grading, for the purpose of delivering ties and rails.

After the road gets down into the coal country it will be operated by Contractor McFadden and the shipment of coal over it will be started at once as there will be several openings that will be in readiness to ship coal by the time the railroad reaches them.

The railroad company will not take possession of the new road until its completion but by an arrangement between the company and Contractor McFadden the latter will operate the road until such time as the completion of the contract when the road will be turned over to the company.

THE NEW RULES

Democratic Primary Election Rules of Cambria County for 1893.—The System as Adopted on Monday, May 8th, 1893.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The organization of the county committee shall be and remain as follows: That is one member from every borough, township, ward, precinct or election district, who shall be elected annually by the voters of each district, and in the event of any district failing to elect, or a vacancy in the committee should occur by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the county committee to fill the vacancy by appointing some active Democrat to the position. The chairman shall be elected annually by the delegates in the county convention, and the term of office shall begin at January following their election.

DELEGATES.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule: Each borough, township, ward, precinct or election district in the county polling seventy-five Democratic votes or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and for each additional seventy-five Democratic votes, polled in said district at the last preceding gubernatorial election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following would be the allotment of delegates for this year:

Adams Twp.	2	Johnstown,	
Allegheny Twp.	3	9th ward	4
Ashville Bor.	1	10th ward	3
Barr Twp.	2	11th ward	2
Blacklick Twp.	1	12th ward	2
Cambria Twp.	1	13th ward	2
Carrolltown Bor.	2	14th ward	2
Carroll Twp.	3	15th ward	2
Chest Springs Bor.	1	16th ward	4
Chest Twp.	1	17th ward	2
Clearfield Twp.	2	Lilly Bor.	2
Conemaugh Twp.	1	Loretto Bor.	1
Coopersdale Bor.	1	Lower Yoder Twp.	2
Croyle Twp.	2	Morrellville,	
Dale Bor.	2	1st ward	1
Dean Twp.	1	2nd ward	1
East Conemaugh Bor.	1	3rd ward	1
East Taylor Twp.	1	Munster Twp.	1
Ebensburg,		Portage Bor.	1
East ward	1	Portage Twp.	2
West ward	2	Richhill Twp.	1
Elder Twp.	2	Reade Twp., East	1
Franklin Bor.	1	Reade Twp., West	1
Gallitzin Bor.	4	South Fork Bor.	1
Gallitzin Twp.	1	Stonycreek Twp.	1
Hastings Bor.	2	Summerhill Bor.	1
Jackson Twp.	1	Summerhill Twp.	1
Johnstown,		Susquehanna Twp.	2
1st ward	2	Tunnelhill Bor.	2
2nd ward	2	Upper Yoder Twp.	1
3rd ward	2	Washington Twp., 1	2
4th ward	2	Washington Twp., 2	2
5th ward	2	Westmont Bor.	1
6th ward	3	West Taylor Twp.	1
7th ward	3	White Twp.	1
8th ward	1	Wilmore Bor.	1
Necessary to choice			57

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

3. The delegate elections and county convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the chairman of the county committee shall be annually elected by the county convention and shall be ex-officio the president of all county conventions.

TIME OF ELECTIONS.

4. The election of delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the last Saturday in August (being the 26th this year), opening at ONE o'clock, P. M., and remain open until SEVEN o'clock of the same day.

WHO TO HOLD ELECTIONS.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board to consist of the members of the county committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the county committee. And the board so constituted, together with the clerks, shall be sworn before entering upon their respective duties, in accordance with the Act of Assembly made and approved, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Holding and to Prevent Frauds in the Primary Elections of the Several Political Parties in the the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved June 28, A. D. 1881.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES.

6. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from place of holding the election a quarter of an hour after the time appointed by rule 4 for opening the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

7. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to vote at the primary election, and any person who will be of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years at the time of holding the general election in the following November, and in other respects legally qualified to vote in the district where his vote is offered, and who will pledge himself to support the Democratic ticket at the said general election, shall also be entitled to a vote at the primary election.

MODE OF VOTING.

8. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot, upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates to be voted for, as well as name for member of county committee together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

OF INSTRUCTIONS.

9. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided by rule 8, and whenever the ballot shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office, and when a candidate having received the highest number of votes in a district is stricken off the roll in accordance with rule 15, it becomes the duty of the delegates in said district to cast their votes for the candidates having received the next highest number of votes in said district; and in the event of the candidate who has received the next highest vote being dropped, to cast their votes for the next and so on so long as there remains a candidate before the convention, who has received any votes in the district represented by said delegates.

CONDUCTING THE ELECTION, RETURNS AND BLANKS.

10. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters, together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates, member of the county committee, and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the county convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the county committee.

CONTESTING SEATS OF DELEGATES, FRAUD, ETC.

11. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the county convention, shall complain in writing of any undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specially set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainant shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions.

A COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

12. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the president of the convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the convention what delegates are entitled to a seat therein and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the calls of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES—SUBSTITUTES.

13. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

MUST OBEY INSTRUCTIONS OR BE EXPELLED.

14. Delegates must obey instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the president of the convention to cast the vote for such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for the period of two years.

A MAJORITY OF ALL NECESSARY TO NOMINATE.

15. In convention a majority of all the delegates shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the THIRD ballot or vote, when the name of the person receiving the lowest number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the list, and so on at each successive ballot until a nomination is made; provided that if there shall be a tie vote between two or more of the candidates for any office during the balloting of the delegates, then in that case the candidate having received the lowest popular vote shall be dropped and the balloting proceed.

PENALTY FOR COMMITTING FRAUDS AND BRIBERY.

16. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before the county convention shall be proven to have offered or paid any money or other valuable thing, or make any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence to secure the delegate from any district, or shall be offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the name of the nominee shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied with a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or any other fradulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the county committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secure to him or any person for such delegate as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

RULES TO HAVE PRECEDENCE.

17. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention under determination.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

18. The county convention shall meet annually in Ebensburg at 1 o'clock P. M., on the Monday following the last Saturday in August.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

19. No person shall be voted for, or if voted for, the votes shall not be counted for him unless he shall within three weeks preceding said election have had his name registered in a book, to be kept for this purpose by the chairman of the county committee, as a candidate for the office for which he wants to be voted for.

AMENDMENTS.

20. These rules shall be amended as follows: The proposed amendment shall be offered by the convention, and if concured in by the succeeding convention, the same shall be taken as amended unless the convention shall decide that it shall be submitted to a vote of the party.

FINANCE, AUDITING, ETC.

21. The county committee shall, at its first meeting, in each and every year hereafter, elect a treasurer, who shall not be a member of the standing committee, and who shall pay out said funds for necessary and legitimate campaign expenses on orders drawn upon him by the chairman and attested by the secretary, and they shall also elect three competent persons, neither of whom shall be a member of committee, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the committee and treasurer at the end of each campaign, and make a report thereof before the first of January, which said report shall be open to the inspection of all Democrats. All balances found upon settlement of said accounts in hands of the treasurer, shall be paid to his successor in office.

JAS. G. HASSON, Chairman.

THOS. J. ITELL, Secretary.

Well Known in Ebensburg.

The Johnstown *Democrat* of Wednesday says: Yesterday morning Constable W. H. Wright, of Adison, Somerset county, arrested the Rev. Robert H. Singer, of California, Washington county, for many years a resident of Johnstown, on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to commit rape. The reverend gentleman was arrested at Lock Haven and passed through this place yesterday afternoon for Adison. The prosecutor is Mrs. Alice Jeffries, a married lady of good character. Mr. Singer has been conducting revival meetings for some time at different places through Somerset and adjoining counties. Sunday, April 30, Singer was holding a revival meeting at Adison, and in this way gained the acquaintance of Mrs. Jeffries, who is a member of the same denomination.

In her information she alleges that he abused her in a shameful manner. Constable Wright passed through this city Saturday on his way to Altoona, and, after visiting several towns east of Altoona, succeeded in arresting his man. The prisoner was not inclined to talk on the subject when pressed for an expression as to his guilt or innocense. The constable says that Singer claims that he will be able to clear himself of the charge when the case comes up for trial at court. Singer is a married man and has a large family. It is rumored that he was at Lock Haven attending court on a similar charge when he was arrested, and that the case there was postponed until another time.

The Rev. R. H. Singer is the oldest son of Isaac Singer, who a quarter of a century ago carried on a blacksmith shop in the West end of Ebensburg.

—Word has been sent out from Carrolltown stating that the farmers' institute which was set to be held at that place on May 30th and 31st, has been postponed until after June 15th, the exact date not yet being decided upon. The postponement was occasioned by the fact that Governor Pattison could not be present on May 30th, as he had a prior engagement in the Cumberland Valley.

BALTZELLS'.

ABOUT WATCHES.

We have lately added a heavy addition in choice new patterns that are to be sold at prices that will satisfy our trade. We have Men's Gold Watches, large size, filled cases, handsomely engraved in new patterns, in hunting cases, at $12, $15, $16.50, $20, $25 and $32 each. Elgin and Waltham movements. In open-faced, same movements, filled cases, $12.50, $15 and $24. The $12.50 styles are equal to those usually sold at $20 and $25. These Watches are beautifully chased and in the finest gold, and we have been selling them two years yet have heard no expressions but satisfaction. All watches from $15 up are guaranteed for fifteen years.

A large number of new Watches for ladies are also displayed and they are exceedingly beautiful. Think of a solid gold watch of elegant design, open or hunting case, ranging from $15, $16, $17.50, $20, $25 to $30, all well made. Elgin and Waltham movements and guaranteed. A faint idea of the watches we have secured can be formed only, without seeing them. No such watches at twice such prices.

A fine line of silver and nickel watches for men and woman are in the lot at $4.40 to $5. Stop at the Jewelry Booth and look at the elegant new watches.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

LILLY BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb590. Lilly, Penna

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

WE ARE LEADERS!

IN FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

THIS WEEK YOU CAN HAVE

Good flour at $1.19 per sack; best corn and oats chop at $1.19; good coffee, 22c.; currants, 7 pounds for 25c.; good laundry soap, 10 pieces for 25c.; sugar, 21 pounds for $1.00.

A Big Fall in Dry Goods.

Best calicoes at 6 and 7 cents; muslin, bleached and unbleached, 4½ and 7 cents; Ginghams, 5 and 6 cents; cloth, in gray, brown and green, 30 to 35 cents; Cashmere in all colors, 30 to 35 cents; red flannel, 20 cents; good toweling 4½ cents.

☞ The above stock has been reduced 25 per cent.

Our Stock of Ladies' Coats
Sold Almost For Nothing.

Coats.....former price $6.00, now $3.00
Coats.....former price 5.00, now 3.00
Coats.....former price 9.50, now 5.98

FUR - TRIMMED - COATS,

Reduced from $12 to $7.50.

Misses' Coats in Plain and Box-Pleated, light and dark colors, in all sizes, can be bought from

$3.50 TO $6.00

Gents' Neckwear at 19c., regular 50c. goods.

☞ For next two weeks we will sell TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAIRS PANTS—Worsted, Cheviots, All-Wool Cassimeres, at one price,

$2.97

A PAIR—NO MATTER WHAT COLOR YOU WANT WE HAVE.

Also, do not forget that we are now offering our entire stock of Children's, Boys' and Men's Overcoats at half price.

Good All-Wool Black and Brown

BEAVER COATS!

$7.00; FORMER PRICE, $14.00.

Boys' Blue and Black Chinchilla Coats,

$4.00,

Former price, $8.00.

Children's Cape Coats in big Plaids or Stripes, $1.75; former price, $3.50.

☞ These goods must go and there is a good chance for buyers.

Men's Heavy-Weight Gray or Red

UNDERWEAR.

95c. per suit, former price, $1.50.

LADIES'

Fine Dress Shoes

at $1.25 to $2.00.

MEN'S

CALF SHOES,

In Congress or Lace, $1.75 to $2.25.

Misses' Dongola and Grain Spring Heel Shoes, $1.15. Child's Dongola and Grain Heel and Spring Heel at 75c.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes in Congress or Lace for $1.25.

500 PAIRS

MEN'S - BROGANS,

Solid Leather, Oak Top, Sole with Buckle, 95c. a pair, former price $1.35, the biggest offer ever made in Cambria county.

☞ Our Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES is now ready for inspection.

☞ Come spend an hour with us.

NORTH & CO.,

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

GALLITZIN, PENNA.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the store of W. S. Conter at Bon's Creek, in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 27, '93,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Washington, adjoining land of Dysart & Laughman, A. Smith, Adam Myers, P. Scanlan and others, contrining

50 Acres,

more or less. Excepting and reserving therefrom, a certain seam of coal, known as the "Miller Seam" or "Red B," together with certain mining rights and privileges, sold and conveyed by Bernard McColgan to Charles A. Hughes, as fully recited in deed dated September 23d, 1890, and recorded in Cambria county in Deed Book No. 72 at page 600.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the date from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

M. J. KITTELL,
Administrator of the estate of Bernard McColgan, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., April 26, 1893.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.

H. J. SCHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Ebensburg Borough School District for the erection of an eight-room brick school building in the borough of Ebensburg. Plans may be seen on application to the Secretary after May 10th next. All bids to be in the hands of the Board not later than SATURDAY, MAY 20TH, at 7 P. M.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. DAVIS, Secretary. S. W. DAVIS, President.
May 5, 1893.

THE undersigned having sold out his store of general merchandise and fixtures to the Lilly Supply Company, who will continue the business in the old stand: All parties knowing themselves indebted will come forward within thirty days from this date and make payment by cash or note. After that date all unsettled accounts will be placed for collection in the hands of an attorney. Those having claims will present them for payment.

CARON LEAHEY.
Lilly, Pa., March 30, 1893. [4-28

FOR SALE—Valuable FARM LAND containing 86 acres, more or less, situated in the township of Allegheny, in the township of Allegheny, in the count of Cambria, Pa., property of Patrick McCullough. Adjoining the land of George Seymore, Edward Bradley, Adam Hammon and George Tomminson. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of

JOHN O'TOOLE & CO.,
1011 Bridge street, Altoona, Pa.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

GOOD - HARD - BRICK

JUST RECEIVED AT EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

A CAR LOAD OF

PATENT WALL PLASTER

AND A CAR LOAD OF

Mch17,2m

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

CANCER and Tumors CURED no knife. Book free. Drs. GRATIOT & HESS No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O

DR. MORITZ SALM,

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14; September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Tuesdays, February 28, March 28, April 25, May 23, June 20, July 18, August 15, September 12, October 10, November 7, December 5.

He will visit Ebensburg every four weeks, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting Columbus, O., as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manakins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the Institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Chronic Diseases of the eye.

Such as Granulated lids, chronic Inflamation of the lids, of the Iris of the Oboroid, of the Retina, chronic Ulcerations, Spasms of the lids and Eye, Tears running over the cheeks, Day and Night Blindness, Purulent or matter Sore Eyes, Gonorrheal Ophthalmia, Symphilitic Opthalmia, Red Blotches or Brown ones on the ball, Phlyceunlar Ophthalmia, Opacities or milk white spots on the eye, Glaucomia or cupping on the nerve, Amanrosis, Falling out of the lashes, Sores, Redness of eye or lids and eyes, and other diseases to which the eye or its appendages are liable. Positive and rapid cure guaranteed.

A Word About Catarrh.

It is the mucus membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissue of the air and food passages, that catarrh makes its ronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals and makes life a longdrawn breath of misery and disease, during which time all hearing, trummeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasure of taste. Insidiously creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous linigth and envelopes the bones, eating the delicate coats and causing inflammation, slouching and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient and all alleviates are simply protracted sufferings leading to a fatal termination. Dr. Salm has by a treatment, local and constitutional made the cure of this dread disease a certainty, and has never failed. Even when the disease had made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered and the disease thoroughly driven out

Chronic Diseases.

The doctor treats no acute diseases but makes an entire specialty chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. The doctor has treated over 15,000 cases in Pennsylvania in the last twelve years, many of which have been given up as incurable, some to be blind, others deaf, and a large number to be invalids for life. But behold now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to recovery every day. The doctor is surrounded with the largest collection of fine instruments ever imported to this country for examining and treating chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Throat, Eye Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of spirits, Diseases of children, Hereditary diseases, Etc etc., and in fact all long standing and chronic diseases.

Ear Troubles Cured.

In an astonishing quick time. He will relieve you of all roaring, hissing and ringing noises, heaviness, itching, pain, running of the ear, will unite fractures leading to a fatal termination. Dr. Salm has by a treatment, local and constitutional made the cure of this dread disease a certainty, and has never failed. Even when the disease had made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered and the disease thoroughly driven out

Chronic Diseases.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid, and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting. No pain. No danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhoea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostatitis, varicocele, and all private diseases—whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the urine—each person applying for medical treatment should bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles etc., removed without the use of knife, knife, pain or scar. New method. Electrolysis Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio. **Examination and consultation free to everybody.**

☞ **Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit. Address all Communications to Box 760.**

PROPOSALS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Steward of the Almshouse up until the FIRST OF JUNE, ensuing, for the painting and penciling of all of the outside surface of the Almshouse. Bids may be left at the office or mailed to the steward.

JOHN LONG,
RAPHAEL HITE,
S. W. MILLER,
Directors.
Ebensburg, Pa., May 5, 1893.

$25.00 REWARD will be paid to anyone furnishing evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons breaking into any school house or injuring any school property in Munster township.

JAS. A. FARFISH, Secretary. P. J. SANDERS, President.
April 7, 1893.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART,
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One pair heavy draught horses, well mated, and 9 years old. Will sell cheap.

J. W. SHARBAUGH,
Mch.17,3t. Carrolltown.

WHOLESALE MARRYING.

A Manitoba Matrimonial Bureau That Did a Big Business.

Homeless Girls Exported from England to Fill the Demand of Bachelors for Wives — Short Courtships Were the Rule.

"Not many years ago I was in the wholesale matchmaking business," said an ex-officer of the army, according to the Elmira (N. Y.) Telegram. "It was matchmaking of the matrimonial kind. At that time—in 1879 and 1880—Manitoba was being opened to settlement, and there was a rush of colonists thither from Ontario and Quebec and from Great Britain. The settlers were mostly men. Some of them had families and would send for them as soon as they had got somewhat fixed, but very many of them were bachelors. They were making homes for themselves, and naturally they found that they needed wives. Not a few of them were sons of English farmers, and nearly all were respectable and hard-working fellows. They could not afford to go and get wives, and so helpmates had to be imported for them. Young women, guaranteed as to respectability, were brought over from England in great numbers, and the business rapidly grew to be an important branch of the immigration traffic. One philanthropic lady in England devoted her attention to exporting homeless but worthy girls by the shipload to Quebec, whence they were forwarded to Manitoba. Trains would come into St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg, bringing two or three carloads of available wives at a time. They were chaperoned with due regard to propriety and were consigned to the land and mining agents, who conveyed them to Winnipeg, where suitable quarters were provided for their temporary accommodation. The accommodation was very temporary because they were soon disposed of. The settlers, who were bachelors, applied for the girls as fast as they were brought in. Their applications were not considered unless they were properly guaranteed as to their character and ability to support a wife. Few of them came to Winnipeg from a shorter distance than two hundred and fifty miles. Most commonly they were certified by letters from land agents, stating that John Smith, for example, was located on such and such a tract of land, was the owner of fifteen hundred horses, was sound and kind and so forth. On making formal application for a wife John Smith was asked what sort of a woman he preferred—whether blonde or brunette, tall or short, plump or thin, etc. Having stated his preferences he was introduced to one of the awaiting ladies, whereupon matters were quickly arranged. A remarkable point was that no suitor had ever to be introduced to a second girl. Invariably he was content with the first one and immediately married her. Apparently the men considered that when they had gone so far as an introduction they had committed themselves irretrievably. In this way, by a process of artificial selection, myself and other persons officially in charge at Winnipeg made matches by wholesale. The young women were given free transportation, of course, the object being to make homes in Manitoba and thus secure the permanent settlement of the country. Incidentally the natural increase of the population was provided for. I remember one man who drove seven hundred miles to get a wife. He was present when a train load of girls arrived and spotted the young woman he wanted off-hand. Within seven minutes after the train came in the pair were united in matrimony, and the bridegroom started away with his bride in a buckboard wagon."

ICE TEA.

A Texas Woman's First Attempt at Making the Delicious Beverage.

There is a certain good woman, the wife of a prominent lawyer of Texas, who has never lived out of the county in which she was born. Her husband attended court at the different towns of the state, and his wife listened to his experiences with wonder and surprise. The Saturday Gazette gives this story:

He never grew tired of extolling the virtues of "a big glass of iced tea when a man is warm and tired;" and when a new railroad line was laid out to his native town his first commission was for a quantity of ice.

The wife was neither surprised nor displeased to have a well-filled ice-chest, and on the morning after the arrival of the ice the lawyer requested her to have iced tea for supper.

It was an extremely warm day, and when he took his seat at the table he was hot, tired and thirsty.

What was his surprise to see, instead of the refreshing, amber beverage of his soul's desire, the same old steaming Brown Betty teapot, and the cups and saucers of former days.

"Where is the iced tea, Mary?" he asked.

"There 'tis," she answered, laying her forefinger on the hissing lid of Brown Betty; "and if you can tell any difference betwixt it and plain well water tea, you're smarter than I be."

She had boiled the ice.

A MUSICAL CRAB.

An Indian Sand Crab Which Can Easily Emit Sounds.

Among the animals Dr. Alcock, according to Nature, has specially observed is the red ocypode crab which swarms on all the sandy shores of India. The bigger of its two chelæ, or nippers, bears across the "palm" a long, finely-toothed ridge, and on one of the basal joints of the "arm" against which the "palm" can be tightly closed, there is a second similar ridge. When the "palm" is so folded against the base of the "arm" the first ridge can be worked across the second like a bow across a fiddle, only in this case the bow is several times larger than the fiddle.

And now as to the way these crabs play their fiddles. A robber crab enters the burrow of another. When the rightful owner discovers the intruder he utters a few broken tones of remonstrance, on hearing which the intruder, if permitted, will at once leave the burrow. If the intruder be prevented from making his escape the low and broken tones of the rightful owner gradually rise in loudness and shrillness and frequency until they become a continuous low-pitched whir or high-pitched growl, the burrow acting as a resonator.

Extraordinary Surgery.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells the following story: "An interesting and curious case, illustrating the recuperative power of nature, has just been recorded by a surgeon. A workman while attending a machine used for cutting blocks of tin had the tips of two of the fingers of his left hand clean cut off with the knife. Seven hours afterward the man went to the hospital for treatment. The surgeon determined to attempt to replace the missing portion of the fingers, although the prospects of getting them to unite seemed to be most remote. The wounds were carefully cleansed and the ends of the fingers were restored to their places and fixed by sutures. In a fortnight firm union was found to have occurred, and when the patient was next seen, after a considerable lapse of time, the surgeon was able to note that both motion and sensation were perfect in the ends of the fingers."

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was

THOUSANDS also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life **CURED** and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

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never wants to learn, but the

WISE MAN

reads that

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CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

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Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leidysville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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ONE OF WATTERSON'S STORIES.

A Defalcation Case in Louisville and Its Remarkable Sequel.

"That was a queer story Henry Watterson told in his lecture about a defalcation case at Louisville," said a gentleman who heard the eloquent journalist to The Man About Town of the St. Louis Republic. "He said that several years ago a gentleman holding a commanding commercial and social position in the Kentucky metropolis had used the funds of the corporation of which he was the trusted financial head, and when the day of accounting came he found he was short in his accounts. The time was too brief to make the deficit good and his own funds were in such shape that he was inextricably entangled. He was an honest man, but in a moment of overconfidence had permitted himself to deviate from the narrow path just enough to use the firm's cash as a temporary loan, promising to return it at once and promptly. As is always the case, he failed to keep his promise, and the delay was dangerous—when the time came he could not. Instead of waiting the inevitable discovery, he called a meeting of the directors, made a straightforward confession, resigned his position, threw himself upon the mercy of the court, so to speak, and pledged himself to pay every dollar if he were not exposed and prosecuted. An animated discussion followed, and a large majority were in favor of giving the delinquent a chance. His hitherto high standing and undoubted business ability were in his favor, not to mention that he might have skipped if he had desired. Two of the directors held out. They thought it would be compounding a felony, and it was an awful thing to let such a man loose upon the unsuspecting community. But they were outvoted, and the defaulter was given another chance. He is now a prosperous and wealthy business man of Louisville. Two years after his misfortune one of the two men who had objected to his release was a fugitive in Texas charged with embezzlement, and at the end of another year the other fled to Canada to escape arrest on the same charge. In the whirligig of time this prosperous merchant, whose early misfortune these two men had endeavored to turn into disgrace and calamity, said Col. Watterson, was the foreman of the grand jury that indicted the two fugitives. Beware the false step, continued Col. Watterson, but don't always condemn the victim without giving him the benefit of the doubt."

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

A Young American Girl's Foolhardy Feat in St. Petersburg.

A military punishment once prevalent in Europe consisted in compelling the offender to run between two files of men who stood facing each other, and who were privileged to strike him as he passed. The gauntlets upon the men's hands being bullet-proof, of copper or steel, often made the punishment very severe.

Whenever a girl voluntarily places herself in a position to draw forth unfavorable comment, she may be said to run the gauntlet. Seldom does she escape unscathed.

A few years ago, according to Youth's Companion, an uninitiated American girl, walking in St. Petersburg, wished to pass down a certain street. The gentleman with her objected, saying it would be necessary to pass a certain famous clubhouse where all the diplomatic corps and young guardsmen spent the morning, and that she would not enjoy their silly and often indecent jests.

"Indecent!" was her reply. "I think I can stand these gentlemen. My actions can bear the light; we will not retreat before the enemy."

"As you like," was the vexed reply. The words were hardly uttered before a party of young men, talking loudly and smoking their cigarettes, came striding out of the club. They parted to let the couple pass, indulging meanwhile in bold staring and comments in a language which happily the girl did not understand.

"I said I would do it," she cried exultingly when the two were alone. "Was it not amusing?"

"It is a form of amusement, mademoiselle, which I confess does not commend itself to my taste," was the stiff reply. And the gentleman, who had assiduously sought her friendship hitherto, dropped her acquaintance from that time.

THE STONE STAR.

It Is One of the Most Curious Products of the Mineral Kingdom.

The asterias or star stones are among the most wonderful productions of the mineral kingdom. They are conundrums, the star sapphire being a grayish blue, the star ruby bright red, the star topaz a straw yellow. The star appearance in the stone is caused, according to some mineralogists, by a foreign substance in the gem; others say it is due to peculiarities of crystalization. Whatever it may be, advantage is taken of it by the lapidary, who cuts the stone in the shape of a dome, beginning at the center of the star and making the points radiate to the circumference. The stone has six points, and as the light plays on the surface of the stone the bright lines of the star change with the position of the gem, and produce a singularly beautiful effect.

These stones, says an exchange, are very valuable, the best specimens being, it is said, worth as much as diamonds of the same weight. Burton, the great Oriental traveler, had a star sapphire, which he always carried on his person; and in the heart of Arabia, or in the deserts of Africa, the sight of this wonderful gem always inspired a respect that was akin to reverence. The wild Arabs and negroes would gaze at the stone, then at its possessor, and, concluding that he had a talisman of unexampled power, would render him all possible assistance for fear of incurring his vengeance.

PUNISHMENT FOR A KING.

The Little Spanish Ruler Is Laid Across His Mother's Knee.

The king of Spain is a more or less naughty boy, and he does not always treat his subjects with that gracious courtesy which is expected from monarchs in these times. The other day, says Harper's Young People, when he was driving with his nurse, the boy king is said to have put out his tongue at the world in general, and the residents of Madrid in particular. The editor of a republican newspaper thereupon proceeded to make a political capital out of the event, and drew a moral that kings are not needed in this age. When the news of the king's behavior reached Queen Christina through the newspapers, it is said that she first lectured her son on his duties and responsibilities, and then laying him across her royal knee administered a vigorous spanking. This may not be the touch that makes the whole world kin, but a great many little American democrats will know hereafter how to sympathize with this son of royalty.

The South American Plan.

In Rio Janeiro there is a novel system of avoiding the blockading of streets. On the business thoroughfares all the trucks and vehicles are headed in one direction. In this way the stream of traffic is kept constantly moving. If the current is bound east and a man doing business on the street desires to drive west, he takes the first cross street east and gets to a less crowded way before turning westward.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Express	8 27 a m
Pacific Express	8 45 a m
Way Passenger	2 26 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Express	8 24 p m

Ebensburg Branch

Trains leaves as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.55 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.50, 11.22 a. m. and 5.20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12.01 and 6.30 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield

Leave Ivyson at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.40 a. m. and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Ivyson at 11.00 a. m. and 6.38 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Cresson every Sunday at 9.30 a. m. and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Ivyson at 11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.

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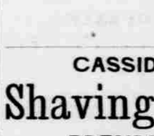

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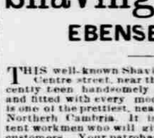

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NERVE-JARRING JOCULARITIES.

The Silly Slang with Which Too Many People Interlard Their Talk.

There is nothing in the world which produces the sense of mental nausea more completely or is more certain to turn the intellectual stomach than the use of certain jocularities of speech with which many people think fit to adorn their conversation, says the London Spectator. The people who seem to find it impossible to speak of an unmarried man except as "a gay bachelor," with whom the sea is always "the briny" or the "herring pond," and a horse "a fiery steed," who eternally tail about "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes, and who have such phrases as "no extra charge," "agitate the tintinnabulator," "the noxious weed," "the pipe of peace," "forty winks" and "braving the elements" forever on their lips, are capable of producing a sense of disgust in those who care to see language kept bright and clean which is absolutely intolerable. It is difficult to say whether these cant phrases—that is a perfectly proper description of them—are more odious when used consciously or unconsciously—that is, by people who believe them to be funny and intend that their hearers should consider them funny, or by those who have merely caught them up and repeat them like parrots, and without any intention, good or bad. In our own opinion the use of "common-form" jocularities is most offensive in those who think of them as wit, though most painful in persons who use them unconsciously and as mere methods of expressing their meaning. We feel that those who try to force a laugh out of such expressions as "my downy couch" or "committing matrimony," who squirm into a smile as they ask if "there isn't room for a little one," or who speak of "jappanning their trotter-cases," might fairly be shot at sight. When some excellent mother of a large and heavily facetious family catches up and uses almost unconsciously such phrases as "getting outside a square meal," "the clerk of the weather," "she's no chicken," or "put on your war paint," and when even the father mechanically talks of "performing his ablutions," the sense of pathos overcomes all others.

GIRLS DO NOT KNOW.

They Sometimes Reject the Most Brilliant and Best of Suitors.

Rejected lovers may find consolation from the knowledge that some of the cleverest and handsomest men have been refused, and that they have nevertheless managed to live on and win fame and fortune, says the Brandon Banner. Shakespeare is credited with considerable knowledge of humanity and its ways, and he describes Romeo, the prince of lovers, as being rejected by the fair Rosalind only just before Juliet fell in love with him.

A certain John Scott once proposed to a Miss Allgood. While smarting from her disdain he happened to enter a village church during divine service and there, for the first time, he saw the pretty Miss Surtees. He wooed her and, as the father would have nothing to say to him, he induced her to elope, and this though three wealthy suitors were already at her feet. John Scott lived to be the earl of Eldon and lord high chancellor and never regretted the day Miss Allgood rejected him.

Byron was refused several times. He proposed to Miss Millbanke, a great heiress, and was rejected, though the lady expressed a wish to correspond with him. He then proposed to another lady and his suit was rejected, too. Nothing daunted, he renewed his proposal to Miss Millbanke, and this time received a very flattering acceptance. They lived together, however, very unhappily.

One of the most persistent suitors who ever proposed and was rejected was the eccentric Cruden, compiler of the concordance to the Bible. Miss Abney, who had inherited a large fortune, was the subject of his attentions. For months and months he pestered her with calls and letters. When she left home he had papers printed, which he distributed in various places of worship, asking the congregation to pray for her safe return, and when she returned home he issued others asking the worshipers to return thanks. Miss Abner never became Mrs. Cruden.

BIG PRAIRIES IN MANITOBA.

One Thousand Miles of Level Land Lies Straight West of Winnipeg.

"If the horse could stand it," said a well-known resident of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to a Washington Star reporter, "a man could leave Winnipeg and ride one thousand miles west and northwest over a level prairie before he would be obstructed by the mountains. This gives an idea of the great territory lying west of Winnipeg, which, to the eastern man, seems way out of the world. The soil of this prairie produces the finest spring wheat grown anywhere and this enormous plain I've just mentioned will in a few years be the great granary of the world. Eastern people have a misty idea of our expansive territory. We are just commencing to grow wheat compared to a decade hence, though our crop two years ago was thirty million bushels. We have but little snow, and the many years I reside I in Manitoba I never saw the tops of the bright prairie grass covered. Cattle fairly roll in fat and we are becoming a great cattle country. While most of our settlers are from across the water, yet the number from the western states is yearly increasing. We have no wild west frontier scenes. There are no settlers killed over disputed claims, as has been an everyday story in the west for years. Our homestead laws require a three years' residence of six months each. Land may be preempted, too. Gold has been discovered in wonderfully rich quartz deposits a few miles east of Winnipeg, and paying mills have just been erected by Minneapolis capitalists. I predict a 'rush' to the Lake of the Woods district next year. Winnipeg has thirty-five thousand inhabitants and is a thriving city. Our winters are cold, but we do not mind them. The atmosphere is dry and the days are clear, fresh and sunny, murky weather being almost unknown."

MAXIMS.

EXPERIENCE is the extract of suffering.

TO DARE is great. To bear is greater. Bravery we share with the brutes; fortitude with the saints.

SOME of our weaknesses are born in us; others are the result of education; it is a question which of the two gives us most trouble.

ENERGY will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged animal a man without it.

OUR life is determined for us; and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing, and think only of bearing what is laid upon us, and doing what is given us to do.—Drake's Magazine.

Delaware's Fine Oaks.

Some of the finest oaks in the United States have their roots struck deep in the soil of Delaware. A Spanish oak, eight feet in diameter at the base, was cut down near Georgetown, Sussex county, a few days since, and from this giant was squared a stick of timber sixty feet long and two feet square from end to end. To cut, hew and haul this great stick cost seventy-one dollars. Fourteen mules and a yoke of oxen were required to haul it to the railroad at Georgetown.

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The Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER KNOW that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years?

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation. Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera-Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. 32-pg'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. Six bottles $1.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

Corpses Are Always Kept for Three Months in Borneo.

Mr. Charles Hose, the British resident of the Basam district in Borneo, has just sent to the royal geographical society an interesting account of some of the native customs which he learned in his journey in Saramat. After sleeping in a chief's house one evening he found at the head of his bed a box containing the dead body of his host's wife. It appears, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that the natives always keep corpses for three months. The body is then removed from the house and conveyed with much ceremony to the tomb. Every one present sends one or more cigarettes made of tobacco, wrapped in the dry leaves of the wild banana, to his dead relatives in "Apo Legian" (hades). These cigarettes are placed on top of and around the coffin; and should the